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GERMANS OPEN FIERCE ATTACK IN DON SECTOR

Force Soviet Troops to Abandon Position in Front of Stalingrad

LINES ARE SHORTENED

Reich Forces in Kletskaya Steadily Increasing Pressure On the Russians

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Fierce onslaught of the German forces along the curved point of the Don River, just in front of Stalingrad, on August 14 forced the Soviet troops to abandon some positions in that sector, according to an information received here today.

It is said that the situation on the Stalingrad front has developed to such an extent it is now exceedingly difficult for the Soviets to recover their losses, according to the same information.

Reports indicate that the operation line of the German forces surrounding Stalingrad is being gradually shortened.

Meanwhile, German forces operating in Kletskaya and the northeastern sector of Kotelnikovski are steadily increasing their pressure on the Soviet troops, the information adds.

Drive Gains Momentum

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Gaining momentum on their drive toward Stalingrad, the German forces are steadily breaking down the resistance of the Soviet units in the Kletskaya areas and in the sectors northeast of Kotelnikovski, according to a reliable but unconfirmed report received here today.

Meantime, the Soviet headquarters, recognizing the strategic value of Stalingrad, have emphasized that they will defend the city even at great cost, the report disclosed.

Kuban River Crossed

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—The main force of the German army in the Krasnodar sector, finally succeeded in crossing the Kuban River yesterday, according to dispatches received here today.

The Soviet Army, mobilizing every available reserve strength, under General Simeon Timoshenko launched a fierce counter-attack, but failed to drive the Germans back, it is said.

A grave crisis has arisen as to the fate of the Novorossisk Naval base, it was admitted by the Soviet official quarters today, while the Soviet army along the Kuban River is reported to have been retreating to their new base, the report said.

Germans Heading for Grozni

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—German mechanized units which entered the Mineraluye Vody area, a famous health resort in central Caucasus on Thursday, intend to break through the Soviet defense line, and to advance straight through the highway leading to the Grozni oil zone, according to a report reaching here.

A furious battle is said to be raging in the valley region of the Caucasus mountains, between the German spearheads advancing toward the oil zone and the defending Red forces.

Despite Soviet efforts, the Grozni oilfield is menaced by the overwhelming offensive of the Wehrmacht, which has compelled the Soviet troops to fall back in several positions, the report revealed.

PREMIER LAUDS POLICEMAN

Officer Who Gave Aid to Woman in Distress Is Commended by Premier

Premier Hideki Tojo warmly praised a policeman for his kind act and presented him a souvenir, reports the Miyako.

The happy policeman is Sadayoshi Sudo of the Katsushika Police Station, Katsushika-ku, Tokyo.

About midnight on August 6, he was on duty in the police box in front of Aoto Station on the Keisei Electric Railway, when a woman, apparently very worried, came to him. Being told that she was unable to get castor oil for her only child who was suddenly attacked with fever, he immediately awakened a nearby druggist and got the medicine for her. Furthermore he kindly brought two kan of ice to her house later. This came to the knowledge of the Premier.

Premier Tojo is quoted as having praised the policeman in the following words:

"Although your act is only a small matter, there is great significance in it. I hope that all the policemen will follow your example."

People of Reborn Shonanto Fete Fall of Citadel Six Months Ago

Prominent Citizens Express Complete Contentment Under Japanese Administration—Surprised At Magical Restoration

Domei

SHONAN, August 15.—Today being six months since the fall of Singapore, Japanese, Malay, Chinese and Indian leaders here took part in the ceremonies celebrating the historic day, it is reported today.

Kimizo Ando, an official medical inspector of the Shonan Municipal assembly and a resident of the city for nearly 30 years, when interviewed by a Domei correspondent, remarked:

"It seems like only yesterday when the British military authorities were frantically fortifying Singapore Island. What gratifies me most now is that the island has seen a complete rebirth under the Japanese Administration in so short a space of time.

"As compared with pre-war days, it is rather remarkable to see so many Malay women in town. These native women, especially those unmarried, were hardly seen on the streets before the war.

"The native children, whom the British never befriended, are very fond of Japanese soldiers for their kindness toward them."

Ibrahim Jacob, editor of the Malaya Press and director of the League of Malaya Youth, also interviewed by the Domei correspondent, spoke as follows:

"We were surprised to see the Japanese reconstruct the island so rapidly, and now we are very happy and content to be under the Japanese Administration.

"We want to be trained by the Japanese so that we may be able to assist them in their gigantic task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Dr. Lin Wen-ai, former President of Amoy University and currently Chairman of the Shonan Chinese Residents Association, said:

"We were amazed to find the Japanese soldiers so well trained not only in fighting but also in construction work. Shonan City is now completely restored to its pre-war prosperity.

"We are indeed very happy to live free from British oppression and we are deeply contented under the Japanese Administration."

Finally, James Dlehraj, Indian adviser to the Japanese Administration, declared:

"Great contribution has been made by the Japanese in the field of religion in Malaya. Under their direction, a movement is in progress for the unification of Hinduism which has been divided into scores of small sects."

ALL MALAYA FETES FALL OF SINGAPORE

Six Months Have Passed Since British Citadel Was Taken; Celebration Is Held

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 15.—All Malaya today participated in the solemn celebration of the rebirth of Malaya exactly six months after the fall of Singapore into Japanese hands.

The celebration began at 10 o'clock this morning with a simple but solemn ceremony held at the Public Hall here under the auspices of the Shonan Special Municipal Government.

More than 600 persons attended the function, including Mr. Shigeo Odate, Mayor of Shonan, and representatives of the Japanese and other residents.

The ceremony commenced with all the attendants paying homage in the direction of the Japanese Imperial Court and offering a silent prayer, which was followed by an address by Mayor Odate.

The representatives of the Japanese, Chinese, Indian and other residents then tendered their congratulations on the happy occasion.

During the latter half of the ceremony, those present were entertained with Japanese music and a drama entitled "New-born Asia." Those who could not attend the ceremony were informed of the proceedings at the ceremony by the local broadcasting service.

At 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Chinese Residents' Association held a banquet in honor of local Japanese leaders.

Assemble in Plaza

Prior to this, 600 Moslems assembled in the plaza in front of the Municipal Government at 1 o'clock to offer a prayer for the victory of the Japanese Forces and the development of the new-born Malaya.

An athletic meet was held at 5 o'clock in the plaza in front of the Municipal Government, in the course of which, Mayor Odate presented trophies to victorious football and hockey teams. The celebration was also featured by visits paid to the sick and wounded Japanese soldiers in hospitals by members of various civilian organizations and school children.

In commemoration of the celebration, a Charity Week commenced today.

Penang Celebrates Rebirth

Domei

PENANG, August 15.—In celebration of the new birth of Malaya, which fell today exactly six months after the fall of Singapore into Japanese hands, ceremonies were held from 11 o'clock this morning on the grounds of the local broadcasting station under the auspices of the State Government of Penang.

Mr. Shotaro Katayama, Governor of the State, as well as Japanese Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors and Government officials and civilians attended the ceremonies.

Following the ceremony, an athletic meet was held, in which, soldiers, officials and school children participated.

Brazilian Ship Losses Rise

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—With another Brazilian oil-tanker sunk in the Caribbean Sea by a German submarine, the total of Brazilian ship losses now total 12, a Washington dispatch reported here today.

LONDON CONFIRMS SINKING OF CRUISER

Soviet Ships Flee to Turkish Ports; Vessels Seized and Crew Held in Custody

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—The British Admiralty today announced that the largest of the light cruisers in the British navy, the Manchester, 9,400 tons, was sunk by the Axis navy in the Western Mediterranean, according to London dispatches received here today.

The Manchester, built in 1937, had a speed of 32 knots, was equipped with six 12-inch main guns and carried three planes.

Flee Into Turkish Ports

Domei

VICHY, August 14.—In consequence of the attacks by the German forces on the strategic Soviet ports, Novorossisk, Tuapse and Anata, in the Black Sea, numerous Soviet vessels have fled into Turkish harbors, a Havas dispatch from Sofia reported here today.

Two Soviet transport ships and three torpedo-boats have fled into the Turkish harbor, Samsun, and two patrol boats have taken refuge in Trebizend harbor, the report said.

Under international law, the Turkish authorities have seized the ships and are holding the crew, the dispatch revealed.

ROOSEVELT GLORIFIES ATLANTIC CHARTER

Glosses Over Impotence of Allied Nation; Sends Message To Churchill

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Marking the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Atlantic Charter, President Franklin D. Roosevelt on Friday, sent a message to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, marshaling all sorts of elegant but unsubstantial phrases in praise of the Atlantic Charter, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

It will be recalled that one year has passed since the Atlantic Charter was signed between them, on August 14, on board the British warship Prince of Wales. The world situation has turned from bad to worse for the Allies since then, especially after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and the magnificent Prince of Wales, memorable in relation to the signing of the Atlantic Charter, has been sent to the bottom by the Japanese Naval Forces.

In his message, President Roosevelt glorified the Atlantic Charter with figurative speech, as well as accentuating the close solidarity of the Allied Nations, entirely glossing over the impotency of the Anglo-Americans.

Surgeon Lieut.-Gen. Akiyama

Surgeon Lieutenant-General Renzo Akiyama, who had been suffering from high blood-pressure since May, died at 6:40 a.m. Friday at the hospital attached to the Military Medical College, reports Domei.

He was 71 years old.

He was born in Tokyo Prefecture. After graduating from the Medical Course of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1900, he was appointed surgeon-lieutenant.

DEATHS EXCEED 3,500 IN INDIA; 600 ARRESTED

Anti - British Demonstrations Become Fiercer and More Extensive

SCHOOLS, SHOPS CLOSED

Soldiers and Police With Long Whips Guard All Street Corners in New Delhi

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Mrs. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, who was taken into custody by the British police authorities soon after the arrest of her husband, called on her husband today at the Aga Khan Palace, where he is detained.

She reported to him all that occurred after his arrest, according to a United Press dispatch received here today.

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Despite desperate efforts on the part of Britain to check the spread of the Indian independence movement, the anti-British demonstrations in India have become fiercer and more extensive, resulting in the death of 3,500 innocent Indian civilians up to today, according to reports received from different parts of India.

The British authorities in Bombay have arrested more than 600 Indian participants in the independence movement and now are guarding important districts of the city with mechanized forces, the reports said.

The Indian Government today announced that in Bombay, Indian demonstrators attacked and killed one British policeman and injured two.

It is reported that the University of Bombay is still closed due to the grave situation.

Traffic Restricted

In New Delhi, the Indian Government on August 13 issued a ban on traffic from 9 o'clock in the evening till 7 o'clock in the morning, and also prohibited the marching or gathering of groups numbering more than five persons within specified areas.

The majority of schools and commercial shops in New Delhi have been closed and trolley and bus traffic has been completely suspended.

British soldiers and policemen with long whips are standing guard on all street corners in New Delhi and important parts in the old city zone.

In Madras, the demonstrators on August 13 attacked two police stations and completely destroyed one.

4 Civilians Killed

In the course of the independence demonstrations in Madras, British police opened fire on the citizens and killed four and injured 10.

In Guntur, about 370 kilometers north of Madras, eight casualties were reported as a result of a clash between the Indian independence demonstrators and British police.

Indians in Berlin Meet

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—To encourage the heroic and patriotic activities of the members of the Indian National Congress Party and the people of India in their fight to discard the British yoke, a large number of prominent Indians re-

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Today's Press Comments

Sunday, August 16, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Golden Saying

MIYAKO—The magnificent victory of the Imperial Navy in the battle off the Solomons has gained in stature by the recent announcement by the Imperial Headquarters. The victory was so overwhelming that the people are astounded by the weakness and the lack of power of the enemy. The enemy is keeping secret the details of the battle and is trying desperately to make its people think that it was not a complete defeat. But the truth cannot be kept hidden for long. That the newspapers of America and Britain, knowing this, are doing their utmost to deceive their reading public is a laughable situation.

But it is also true, that the enemy is boasting that year after next it will carry out a great counter-offensive. Not only do they shout it but they actually believe they will do so. It is therefore necessary at this point for the government to do what it is always telling the people to do: Not become overconfident and continue to prepare for whatever may come. Win, and continue to be prepared, that is the golden saying.

Neighborhood Association

CHUGAI—The role played by the neighborhood association, which forms the fundamental element of the national structure, is enlarging in line with the expansion of the war situation. Its mission to smoothen the relations between the Government and people is becoming all the more significant. State control of daily social affairs is worked out smoothly and without a hitch because of the unswerving devotion of neighborhood associations. Guidance and utilization of these associations, therefore, are a prerequisite to the intensification of the wartime national structure.

Alive to this situation, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has decided to take up the task of guiding and controlling village associations, town associations and neighborhood associations. This policy is quite pertinent and good, considering the mission of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to make itself the guide and origin of the national movement to serve the country. We earnestly hope that the Rule-Aid Association will carry out a decisive reform and

(Continued on Page 2)

INDIVIDUAL CITATION IS ISSUED LIEUT. TAKAHASHI FOR HEROISM IN MALAY CAMPAIGN BATTLES

Strategy and Daring During Decisive Action Traced in Detail

CUT OFF RETREAT LINE

Foiled Enemy Counter-Attacks With Hand-to-Hand Fighting Tactics

An account of the actions of the late Lieutenant Kazuyoshi Takahashi in the Malay campaign, made available by the War Ministry, follows:

"Lieutenant Kazuyoshi Takahashi, as a company commander of the Kokushi Unit, took part in the Malay operations.

"He always fought gallantly, sometimes as the commander of an advance company, at other times as a company commander on the firing line.

"The really effective manner in which he performed his duties and his direction of his company, which was both daring and quick-witted, always helped to make the unit to which he belonged operate under favorable conditions."

Lieutenant Takahashi's chief deeds of heroism are:

1. On January 18, 1942, with the commencement of the attack on the enemy positions in the neighborhood of Bakli in the province of Johore, Lieutenant Takahashi went as commander of a company forming the advance party of the main force of the unit which meant to make a circuit and get to the enemy's rear-flank.

The morning of January 19 saw the advance company making its way across jungle territory.

Once the jungles were left behind, however, the company went into action. Forming the left wing of the first line of the unit, it delivered a violent attack on the enemy. The object of the action was to intercept the enemy's line of retreat.

Enemy Retreat Cut

Brushing aside the resistance of the enemy, the brave company reached the road linking Muar and Yompen. This feat meant that the retreat of the enemy had been cut off completely.

The enemy counter-attacked repeatedly. Superior in force, the enemy fought desperately with tanks. Each time the enemy forces counter-attacked, however, they were repulsed with heavy losses. In all these engagements, the company under the direction of its commander who was both daring and clever, used powder and steel in hand-to-hand fighting with a fury which was really telling.

The valiant group made a sustained effort to keep in control the path of retreat of the enemy.

This feat on the part of the company was a significant factor in the defeat of the enemy in the neighborhood of Bakli.

2. On January 24, 1942, the Ko

(Continued on Page 2)

Parents of Lieutenant Recount Childhood Days of Gallant Hero

Always Ranked High in Class and Was Fond of Baseball; Last Letter to Widow Briefly Told Her To 'Observe Situation Well'

Before the altar in the simple room at the home of his aunt, Fusa Ogawa, in Yotsuya, Tokyo where the late Lieutenant Kazuyoshi Takahashi lived during the years when he attended the Military Academy, his widow, Chieko Takahashi, 31, greatly moved by the honor bestowed upon her husband, spoke to a Domei reporter as follows:

"He died in battle four days before the fall of Singapore but I think he fought with all his strength and was satisfied. His last letter arrived toward the end of last year. It said, 'I will not be able to write to you for some time, observe the situation well.' I think he meant for me to notice carefully the war situation in the newspapers.

"He only did what was expected of a soldier. My husband, and his parents at home, are no doubt deeply moved."

At the home of the late Lieutenant Kazuyoshi Takahashi in Takaoka-mura, Nagano Prefecture, his father Kiroku, 63, and his mother, Sai, 59 with tears of deep emotion in their eyes told the Domei reporter.

"For our Kazuyoshi to be granted a citation is too great an honor. We are overwhelmed with gratitude.

Wanted to Be Soldier

"Since early childhood Kazuyoshi's sole desire was to become a soldier and he went to school 4 kilometers away in any kind of weather. He always ranked high in his class.

"Kazuyoshi had an unyielding spirit. Once when he went with me

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ARAFURA LANDINGS VIVIDLY RECOUNTED

Recent Occupations of Kei, Aru, and Tanimber Islands Told By Navy Correspondent

By SABURO KOBAYASHI
Domei War Correspondent with the Imperial Navy

AMBOINA, August 12.—The islands of Kei, Aru and Tanimber, in the East Indies' group were seized on July 30 in a surprise attack by the Imperial Navy's Landing Forces, in close cooperation with smaller naval vessels and reconnaissance planes.

The Dutch military authorities managed to muster the remnants of Dutch troops including natives, who had fled to Australia, and placed them at strategic points of the islands. The reorganized Dutch troops had established liaison with the Anzacs by means of radio, and stubbornly resisted the Navy's landing operation, which however proved of little avail.

These islands range from latitude 5 to 10 south, and longitude 130 to 135 east. Facing the Arafura Sea, the islands are located extremely close to Australia. For instance, the Tanimber Islands are but 270 nautical miles from Port Darwin, and 180 nautical miles from Merville Island at the northern extremity of Australia.

Islands Stepping Stones

Their geographical propinquity made the islands ideal stepping stones for the Australian air forces in their attempt to raid the East Indies Islands under Japanese occupation, and also valuable as advance bases for Australian land forces.

The landing operation was conducted in conjunction with extensive air-raids by the Japanese Air Forces from July 25 to 30. When the landing party approached the Kei Islands on July 30, at 1:30 o'clock in the morning, the moon lay behind the clouds proving advantageous for naval operation, but a swelling sea broke over the cutters towed by motor-launches. After an hour's difficult sailing, the small convoy reached a narrow channel in the island. It was at this time that a rocket was fired from an extreme end of Kei Island.

The first signal was followed by a succession of rockets. Utterly disregarding the signals given by the natives for the benefit of the enemy forces, the landing parties pushed into the channel which was less than 100 meters wide.

Successful Landing

At 3:30 o'clock in the morning, one contingent succeeded in landing at Toeal in the presence of the enemy, and the first objective they occupied was a radio station which had been in constant communication with Port Darwin.

At 8:40 o'clock in the morning the contingent, divided into two forces, stormed and occupied enemy barracks located in the southeast sector of the city. Heavy machine-guns, placed under a big tropical tree opened fire on the advancing Japanese Forces. The Japanese Forces immediately returned a withering hail of fire, and in the subsequent skirmish, captured the enemy commander.

In the meantime, over 20 Dutch soldiers trying to escape on board two junks were annihilated in the narrow channel by aerial bombardment by Japanese reconnaissance

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AUSTRALIA ADMITS SOLOMONS DEFEAT

Allies Should Be Prepared for Great Loss, Morning Herald Of Sydney States

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—While General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters at Canberra, Australia, remains silent regarding the war results of the Battle off the Solomons, newspapers in Sydney tacitly admit their defeat, according to a Reuters dispatch from Sydney received here today.

The fighting strength of the Japanese Forces rather than the weakness of the Allied nations was stressed in explaining the defeat by the Morning Herald.

"The fearful fighting strength of the Japanese Air Force against our warships has been already proved time and again. Despite this fact, the Morning Herald went on, the Allied fleet dared to raid the ground base of the Japanese Forces. The public, therefore, should realize the situation no matter how great our loss may have been."

Meanwhile, the Daily Telegraph said:

"We should have expected the great loss of the Allied force. If, however, the Allied force had been able to achieve the original plan, the severe loss of the great offensive could be justified."

CHUNGKING CRITICIZES U.S. FORCES IN CHINA

Rift Growing as American Headquarters Deny Claims Made by Chiang

Inner turmoil between the Chungking and American army headquarters in the Chiang Kai-shek capital has been increasing with bitter criticism being directed against each other, according to a special Nichi Nichi dispatch from Canton quoting reliable but unconfirmed reports.

As an indication of the lack of cooperation between the two anti-Axis groups, Chungking claims of the bombing of Hongkong by the United States air force in China have been flatly denied by the American headquarters in Chungking.

The Chungking authorities reportedly are also dissatisfied with the United States headquarters in Chungking as the Americans will not reveal their war strategy.

Arikan Presents Credentials

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—Mr. Saffet Arikan, newly appointed Turkish Ambassador to Germany, today, in the presence of Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented his credentials to Chancellor Adolf Hitler at the Fuehrer's headquarters.

Census to Be Taken in Manila

Domei

MANILA, August 15.—For the first time since the Philippines were placed under Japanese Administration, a census will be taken of the population in Manila on August 17, it was revealed. The population in Manila stood at 632,000 according to a census taken on January 1, 1939.

Feat of Officer, Who Died In Singapore Fighting, Reaches Throne

LAUDED BY YAMASHITA

His Remarkable Reconnoitering Led to Brilliant Victories; First to Cross Johore Straits

Lieutenant Kazuyoshi Takahashi, hero of the Malay campaign, was posthumously honored on Saturday when it was announced by the War Ministry that it had been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor that the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malay Area had previously issued a citation to the officer.

Lieutenant Takahashi was the third individual officer to which a citation has been issued since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia.

The other honored officers were Captain Ohira and Major-General Takeo Kato. Both officers died gloriously in Burma.

Lieutenant Takahashi died a glorious death in the battle of Mount Mandai, just before the capture of Singapore which practically ended the Malay campaign in which he served with distinction.

The War Ministry announcement released at 4 p.m. on Saturday, follows:

"A citation was issued some time ago to Lieutenant Kazuyoshi Takahashi, company commander of the Kokushi Unit, who had rendered great services each time he was engaged in fighting in the Malay campaign, by Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malay Area. This fact has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

The citation follows:

Issued to
Lieut. Kazuyoshi Takahashi
Company Commander of
the Kokushi Unit

He fought bravely in the Malay campaign throughout which he led others in taking a position in the van of the army. His actions made it possible for the unit to which he belonged to be at an advantage over the enemy. In the fighting in the neighborhood of Bakli the main force of the unit was going into a maneuver to make a circuit. As commander of a company forming the advance guard of the unit, he managed to get quickly to an important point on the rear-flank of the enemy forces, cut off their line of retreat, and come into contact with them which were superior in force. In the fighting near Sengaran, in advance of the main force, he went reconnoitering the condition of the enemy and the lay of the hostile territory. This action facilitated the battle disposition. Next by a night attack he retook and secured the Sengaran bridge.

This paved the way for the scoring of the subsequent brilliant war results. At a time of the crossing of Johore Straits in the face of the enemy resistance on February 9, the company commander led the first unit. The landing was successful, due to his hard efforts. During the attack on Mandai Hill on February 10 he was keen-sighted enough to see the weakness of the enemy force and this caused him to occupy the 185-Meter Hill, thereby making the future operation of other Japanese units advantageous. After the occupation of the western height of the Mandai Hill he was going to advance further from the summit for reconnaissance, when he was baptized by concentrated gunfires of the enemy and was killed. His death was really gallant. That he voluntarily faced difficult situations with his daring action and each time established brilliant exploits is taken as a model conduct of the entire army. His exploits are recognized as outstandingly significant. A citation thus is hereby issued to him.

February 15, 1942

TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA
Supreme Commander of the
Army Forces in the
Malay Area.

ARMY IS NOW ACTIVE IN REVIVING MALAYA

Restoration Work Shows Rapid Progress Under Special Administrative Plan

Six months after the occupation of Malaya, although the task of the Military Administration in Malaya is both vast and stupendous owing to the existence of various political and social parties as well as racial differences, all Government officials have undertaken reconstruction work along a proper administrative plan, according to a Shonan report to Domei.

The personnel of the Japanese Military Administration consists of military and civil officials as well as technical experts in various fields. Its branch offices are located in Shonan, in 11 districts in the Malayan Peninsula, and in 10 sectors of Sumatra. According to the plan which has been adopted, all prefectures and cities are to be governed by respective governors and mayors under the direction of the central office.

Many Tasks Completed

With the occupation of the peninsula, the officers in the administration offices immediately started to restore water, gas and traffic facilities. At the same time, prompt steps were also taken to repair the buildings of public institutions which had been damaged by the battle, as well as to smooth the distribution of foodstuffs, adjust commodity prices, and prevent the outbreak of epidemics.

In undertaking reconstruction work, war prisoners were also employed and properly assigned to various fields of toil. Within a short period of only three months, rehabilitation work was successfully concluded.

Today, it can be said that administrative work in Malaya has reached the second stage.

Together with the development of natural resources and the revival of industries, proper introduction of culture in the fields of education and religion is now seen to be a necessary step toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

However, before introducing Japanese culture, many complicated problems, social political and economic, must be seriously considered. In the construction of new social structure, the existence of many different nationalities cannot be overlooked. There are some 2,000,000 Chinese, approximately the same number of Malayans, and some 700,000 Indians with their own religion, language and customs, and with their peculiar modes of living. Their settlements and emotions also differ from one another. These different nationalities keep to themselves, and rarely adopt a compromising attitude. The British must have taken advantage of the lack of unity among these peoples, but now that the gigantic task of constructing the Co-Prosperity Sphere is well underway, they must be united into one body according to the central administrative policy.

The political structure is also not very simple, for there are many Sultans who were feudal lords in former days. Although they have lost their independent political power in in their domains, they still wield a certain amount of power and authority among the villagers. Apart from the remains of the old social and political structures, there are some political parties with advanced ideas. Sometime in the past, they had organized some influencial reform parties, although the parties do not exist today as organized bodies. All partisan political maneuvers are to be banned until the true intention of the Japanese administration is throughly understood by the Malayan inhabitants.

Another complication lies in the fact that Sumatra, which was previously ruled by the Dutch government as in the same case of Java, was separated from Java and came under the administration in Malaya. The customs, manners, language and religion of Sumatra are similar to those of the Javanese, while certain economic and commercial agreements still exist between Sumatra and Java. Sometime ago, a liaison conference was held, attended by the officials of the Military Administrations in Java and Malaya, and some understanding concerning the administration of Sumatra was reached. But notwithstanding, there are still various problems to be solved in the actual task of administration.

Ex-Newspaperman Passes

Chujiro Matsuyama, former president of the Yomiuri died Friday at his residence, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo reports the Asahi.

He was 74 years of age.

Born in Shiga Prefecture, the late Mr. Matsuyama graduated from Tokyo Semmon Gakko, the predecessor of the present Waseda University, and went to America for further study. Upon his return to Japan in 1897, he joined the editorial staff of the Osaka Asahi. Later he was transferred to the Tokyo Asahi and successively became director of the Economic Department, director of the Political Department, and managing editor. In 1918 he retired from the Asahi and became President of the Yomiuri.

Canton Reclaims Land

C.P.S.

CANTON, August 13.—With the approval of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, measures will be taken for the reclamation of waste land in the city of Canton, as proposed by the Reconstruction Department of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and the Canton Municipal Government.

Honored

Lieut. Kazuyoshi Takahashi

GALLANT EXPLOITS OF HERO RECOUNTED

(Continued From Page 1)

kushi Unit decided to attack the enemy's 15th brigade with a strength of about 3,000 men. Lieutenant Takahashi was immediately assigned to the task of leading a company, forming the advance guard of the unit which was ordered to cut off the enemy's retreat.

Road Extremely Bad

The company set out on a march in the direction of the Sengaran bridge in the province of Johore. The road along which the company's line of advance lay was bad in the extreme. However, this did not present any difficult problem to the group whose only desire was to reach the designated point near the bridge as quickly as possible.

The sun was falling, and the company had a long way to go. When Lieutenant Takahashi perceived that it would be impossible for the main body of the unit to reach before dark the place for which his company was heading, he decided to go scouting himself. Putting himself at the head of a squad of lightly-equipped troops, he departed. It was his wish to get to the neighborhood of the Sengaran bridge before nightfall.

The information collected by the commander during his march to his designated objective was as great an aid to the commander of the unit in the direction of his unit's subsequent operations as was the ground gained by him as he marched to his new position.

Main Body Arrives

On January 25, at about 3 a.m., the main body of the unit arrived at the neighborhood of the Sengaran bridge. This maneuver intercepted the enemy's line of retreat. It fell to the lot of Lieutenant Takahashi to meet as the commander of a company on the firing line, the enemy forces, which, superior in force, counter-attacked desperately for the following two days and nights, and repulsed them with heavy losses. This heroic act of the company commander stood in the way of the enemy realizing the idea of regaining control of the line of retreat.

On the night of January 26, after he had repulsed one of the enemy's counter-attacks, he proposed to the commander of the unit to launch a night attack against the enemy.

When his very positive view was accepted by the unit commander, he lost no time in advancing at the head of his company. Presently his company was in possession of the Sengaran bridge. He then extended the field of action under cover of darkness.

These daring actions of Lieutenant Takahashi made it possible for the unit to which he belonged to perform the mission of cutting off the retreat of the enemy forces in this part of the Malay area. They also paved the way for the annihilation of the enemy in Batobahat.

An idea as to the state in which these enemy troops were at the time their retreat was intercepted as well as their utter confusion will be gained from the fact that a friendly soldier seized the commander of the enemy's 15 brigade on January 29 as the officer, alone, was wandering at a point 50 kilometers from Sengaran.

The successful issue of this part of the campaign may be ascribed to the presence of mind and the positive actions of Lieutenant Takahashi.

3. On February 9, 1942, the operations of crossing the Johore Strait were started. Lieutenant Takahashi was the commander of the first group of the unit to cross this strip of water.

Lieutenant Takahashi participated in the attack on Mount Mandai on February 9. When he advanced to the 105-meter hill, he quickly saw where the enemy was vulnerable. He then made short work of capturing a 185-meter hill.

On February 11, the attack on the enemy positions on Mount Mandai was commenced. In this action, Lieutenant Takahashi was at the head of a company forming the advance guard of the unit to which he was attached, and was the first to occupy the enemy position.

Lieutenant Takahashi died a glorious death as he was about to continue to advance from Mount Mandai.

Chekiang Creates Peace Corps

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, August 12.—The Chekiang Provincial Party Affairs Office has organized a Publicity Corps to help speed up the rural pacification work. It will dispatch the corps to various districts to explain to the people the real significance of rural pacification.

SPEEDY RECOVERY MADE IN SHONANTO

Administration by Japanese Government Officials Showing Results

Six months after the occupation of Singapore by the victorious Japanese Forces, the city, now under its new Japanese name "Shonan", has been successfully reconstructed on a new economic, administrative and industrial structure. The details of the construction work achieved by the Japanese Military Administration were reported by Domei.

Chief Watanabe, of the General Affairs Depatment of the Japanese Military Administration in Shonan, recently described the construction works going on in the city as follows:

"The administration of the Malay Peninsula is being smoothly carried on by a small number of Japanese government officials under the guidance of state Governors. In view of the necessity of operating a centralized administration under the present situation, a local administrative conference was recently held in each state, attended by all the local government officials. By means of strengthening the power of the central administration, we are hoping to avoid the growth of a bureaucratic tendency in the local administration. In every administration, three departments have been instituted, namely, departments of general administration, police, and industry. The first is endowed with general executive power. The most important and difficult problem is how to achieve close cooperation between the Japanese and the native officials.

To Educate Native People

"The fundamental educational policy is based on the propagation of elementary education among the native people. In the elementary schools we are teaching necessary business matters concerning agriculture and also the Japanese language. In the near future we are hoping to institute some agricultural schools, with laboratories and agricultural training camps attached to them. At the same time we are planning to find some research institutes and museums where the study of the different racial traits is to be carried on. As to the preservation of public order, the Army must be employed for the time being, while the quality of policemen must be greatly improved to make them fit for their special mission. Our policy is to protect the native people with them and not over them."

The financial condition of the states was touched upon favorably by Mr. Watanabe. He declared that the financial condition is promising with some surplus of income over expenditure. Nevertheless, he said plans are being laid to lay a firm financial foundation for the future in order to stabilize the economic life of the people.

Among the many constructive undertakings, the rehabilitation of traffic facilities, development of industries, building of wooden vessels and relief campaign require the immediate attention, he declared. In view of the importance of the rehabilitation works and the relief campaign, the Military Administration is to grant ¥100,000 to each state to help out the expenditure of the local administration.

Money Circulation Good

"In general, the circulation of money is going on smoothly though some regulations must be placed on the operation of the banks both under the control of the Japanese and Overseas Chinese," said the speaker in touching upon the industrial structure of the peninsula. "Various industries are being carried on satisfactorily and in future we will be able to meet the demand from Japan Proper. Self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuff being indispensable for the defense of the country and for the welfare of the people, we must exercise our utmost effort in the increase of foodstuff production. In regard to daily commodities, we have enough stock to last for one or two years more. Also we are expecting a considerable quantity to be sent from Japan Proper," he said.

The authorities are thinking of establishing special facilities for the wholesome recreation of the Japanese residents and the native inhabitants in order to promote the welfare of the people and to improve the general health condition of the people, asserted Mr. Watanabe. In the Military Administration it is necessary to adopt the simplification of the administrative structure, free from the rigid wordings of law and registration, he declared. He said that the Japanese are determined to follow practical methods in the administration of area under their jurisdiction.

WELFARE MEET PLANNED

East Asia Celebration to Be Held Three Days in Mukden

An East Asia welfare meeting in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire will be held at Mukden for three days beginning August 18, the Nichi Nichi reported from Mukden, Domei reports today.

The welfare meet will be participated in by more than 160 representatives from Japan, China, Mongolia, Thailand and Manchoukuo.

A general meeting will be held on the first day when Ku Tsu-heng, Minister of People's Welfare, will be recommended as chairman of the welfare meet.

An athletic meeting will be held on the second day, and drama and dancing will be performed on the third and last day.

Arafura Landings Vividly Recounted

(Continued from Page 1)

seaplanes.

Natives Act as Guides

A Japanese contingent which landed at a pier on the opposite bank of the narrow channel advanced three kilometers using natives as guides, and occupied Langool, a town famous for its Catholic monastery, at 4:30 o'clock in the morning. The commander of the contingent gave orders to the village master and villagers to cooperate with the Japanese Forces which landed at Toeal and led his forces in a hot pursuit of the fleeing Dutch troops.

The Kei Islands are composed of Great Kei Island, Kei Island, and several coral reefs. With the exception of Great Kei Island which has an 800 meter hill, all the islands are extremely flat, being less than 100 meters above sea level.

Of the total of 20,000 inhabitants, more than 10,000 reside at Great Kei Island.

In the landing operation of the Kei Islands, the Japanese forces captured heavy machine-guns and submachine guns, also a great amount of ammunition, two motor-boats, five small boats and 3 prisoners. The Japanese losses were one man seriously wounded, who died next day, and one slightly injured.

Another Landing Made

On the same day at 6 o'clock in the morning, another Japanese Naval Landing Force under a Naval Commander landed at the central town of Dobo in the Aru Islands. In pursuing the retreating Dutch troops across marshy land, the contingent occupied the radio station near the town, completing by 11 o'clock in the morning, the occupation of the entire island.

In this engagement, the landing force captured two machine-guns, revolvers, quantities of ammunition, 59 Dutch soldiers, including two Dutch civilians, and several small boats. No loss was suffered by the Japanese.

Heaviest Fighting

The heaviest engagement of the entire landing operation was fought at Saumlakki of the Tanimbar Islands. At 4 o'clock in the morning of the same day, a landing was effected under a Naval Commander, on the islands of the Tanimbar group.

At Saumlakki, members of native soldiers under the command of four Dutch officers offered stubborn resistance. However, supported by gun-fire from Japanese naval vessels and bombing by naval reconnaissance seaplanes, the landing forces, at 11 o'clock in the morning occupied a radio station and barracks, thus completing the entire landing operations.

Comprising an episode of interest, two small merchant ships, on July 21, flying the Australian flag entered the harbor of Saumlakki [illegible] attempting to land reinforcements the day following the occupation of the islands by the Japanese Navy. The detachment was completely frustrated by a Japanese attack.

Investigation in this connection by the Japanese naval authorities uncovered that in their futile attempt at recovering the Dutch East Indies Islands, the former Dutch East Indies authorities had gathered remnants of Indonesians at Melbourne and Port Darwin, numbering approximately 1,000. After giving supplementary training to the once-beaten soldiers, the Dutch dispatched the contingent under a Dutch commander to the Kei Islands on July 11, and to the Aru Islands and Tanimbar Islands on the 12.

Hearing of their defeat through a report, the Australians immediately started indiscriminately bombing the islands, but with little effect. The Japanese naval vessels navigating in the Banda Sea were exposed to four hours' continuous bombing by the Australian planes, but the only loss suffered was one man slightly injured.

EDUCATION HEAD HONORS YOUNG GIRL INSTRUCTOR

Miss Kiyoko Hota, Miye Prefecture, Died While Saving Drowning Pupil

Posthumous honors were conferred by the Minister of Education upon Miss Kiyoko Hota, instructor at the youth school and the national school in Hanoi village, Miye Prefecture, who died on duty, July 22 when she attempted to rescue a drowning pupil. Her action was lauded as an outstanding example for teachers throughout the nation by the Education Minister who presented an epitaph and a sum of money.

This is the first time that a young school teacher has been honored in this way.

Miss Hota met her death while on a grass-cutting trip with a group of 24 girl students on July 22. Because of the extreme heat, she gave permission to the girls to swim in the nearby river. While cooling themselves in the river, three of the students fell into a deep hole and were in danger of drowning. Miss Hota immediately went to their rescue and succeeded in saving two of them. In trying to save the remaining girl, however, Miss Hota's strength gave out, and with the girl in her arms she sank into the river.

Miss Hota was born in Kameyama in Miye Prefecture, and had become a teacher immediately after graduating from the education department of the Girls' Youth School of Miye Prefecture. She is survived by her mother and six younger brothers and sisters.

EVACUEE DESCRIBES U.S. CONCENTRATION

N.Y.K. Official Recounts Hardships Which Arrested Japanese Underwent in America

Domei

ABOARD THE ASAMA MARU, August 15.—An interesting account of the experiences which the Japanese residents in the United States had in the American concentration camp was told today by Masae Higashikuze, director of the N.Y.K. branch in Los Angeles, to the Domei correspondent aboard the Asama Maru which is on the way back to Japan with the Japanese evacuees from the United States.

"As soon as the War of Greater East Asia broke out," Mr. Higashikuze said, "our homes were thoroughly searched. Up till February 20, I was confined at the Miyako Hotel. On February 21, a military officer together with three policemen came to take me to the municipal prison. After having been removed to the federal prison, I was transferred from one concentration camp to another, at one time to Tujunga about 250 miles from Los Angeles."

Mr. Higashikuze said that life in the concentration camps was generally not so bad but that he was greatly embarrassed when taken to the prisons.

"While at the concentration camp," Mr. Higashikuze continued "some of us broke the tedium by manufacturing wooden clogs. I also made a pair and had it sent to my wife living in some other place. My wife wrote me a letter saying that my hand-made present was being used as a decoration because she thought it was too good to be put to actual use."

"Sumo", or the traditional Japanese style of wrestling, was very popular at the concentration camp, according to Mr. Higashikuze. "There was one among us who had once been an amateur wrestler. At his suggestion, we created a formal ring with the help of a priest who was also detained at the camp. When we were preparing the ring a hearing was in progress, but some of the officers conducting the hearing even stopped to have a look at our work."

Among the other activities of those detained at the concentration camp was the editing and issuance of a news service both in English and Japanese, he said. This service was also distributed to the nearby camps, according to Mr. Higashikuze. He concluded by saying that all frequently joined in offering a prayer for the victory of the Japanese Forces.

Parents Describe Hero's Early Days

(Continued from Page 1)

to gather wood in the hills, he gathered so much more than I did and could not lift up his load. He was an enthusiastic baseball player, and never lost a game when he was pitcher. Whenever he worked in the fields he took his brother Akio with him. He looked carefully after his younger brothers and sisters. He was a good son."

The late Lieutenant's 18-year-old sister, Sato is the only one living with the Lieutenant's parents at the present time. The second son, Akio, is working in Tokyo, and the third son, Kenji, is in the Army in Manchoukuo.

Short Biography Given

The late Lieutenant came from Takaoka-mura in Nagano Prefecture. In June, 1929, he entered the 3rd Regiment of the Imperial Guards. Later he graduated from the Toyohashi School for Non-commissioned Officers, served in Manchuria, and in 1937 saw action at Hankow and other parts of North China. In 1938 he fought at the Great Turn of the Yellow River and in other campaigns, and in 1940 he became a company commander.

Second-Lieutenant Takayuki Taoka, who spent much time with the late Lieutenant during the last five years told the Domei reporter:

"Lieutenant Takahashi entered the Army in June 1929. He was sincere and very serious and was the model soldier of the company. His record was very good. He entered the Toyohashi School for Non-commissioned Officers. After his graduation he became a corporal in June 1931, and helped train recruits and took care of arms. He never liked to lose, and whenever his side lost in any of the company's contests he used to get quite excited. He was an expert with the bayonet and had many awards. During maneuvers he always picked out the hardest duties for himself. On Sundays, when the men were allowed to go out, the Lieutenant instructed those who could not go out. His life was a living example of the spirit of the Imperial Rescript granted to soldiers."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

strengthening of the functions of these associations."

Flower of Soldierhood

MIYAKO—Every single soldier at the front is a patriot, a hero. The bravery and strength of each officer and soldier is unquestionable. The actions of each soldier, should they be made public, would stir the hearts of the people.

Men who receive citations from their Supreme Commanders, therefore, are supermen, and heroes among heroes. These men are men who should be revered by the people as gods. Lieutenant Ohira, Hero-God Major-General Kato, and Lieutenant Kazuyoshi Takahashi are such men. The gratitude and reverence of the people are due these heroes. We bow in deep reverence before the citations of these heroes, the flower of Japanese soldierhood.

AMERICA IGNORING CHARTER FOR INDIA

Standing Idle While Britain Is Violating Atlantic Pledge, Says Ramiah

Hirisave Ramiah, Indian newspaperman, commenting Thursday on the United States attitude toward India, declared that despite the many references the American Government has made to the Atlantic Charter, "it has stood silently by, watching Britain, a signatory of that charter, openly violate it in India," according to Domei.

Mr. Ramiah queried, "What was the object of the United States in stationing its troops in India? Was it intended to defend democracy and the freedom of Indians, or was it meant to help the British to kill and loot Indians?" He said if the American troops were sent for the defense of democracy, "it becomes the duty of the American troops to join at once the Indian people and check the atrocities of the British troops from being carried out against defenseless and unarmed Indians."

He stated, "The world is still waiting to see what will be the action of American troops in India."

The Indian journalist described British reports on the Indian situation as "pure fabrications," especially in that they try to deceive the world as to the scale and seriousness of the Indian agitation for independence. No one, he declared, who knows the thoroughness of the Congress's training and preparation to make the public fight out the issue to the bitter end with the British will be deceived by British propaganda.

"Self deception," Mr. Ramiah stated, "is one of the outstanding qualities of the British people, and they have the habit of sticking their heads into the sand like ostriches do whenever there is a storm. By that process, they will fail to see the catastrophe which will overtake them, burying them alive under the sand, to become fossils for future generations to wonder over. This is how the British, who talked loudly of the 'impregnable' defenses of Singapore, were driven out from there within a few weeks. The same will happen in India, despite the confident talk of controlling and coping with the Indian revolt."

Discussing the meager reports coming out of India, especially regarding the situation in cities other than Bombay, Mr. Ramiah expressed the opinion that the British authorities were strictly repressing the worst aspects of the news. He said that the Bombay coverage was better than that of other areas because most of the foreign correspondents must have gone over to that city in order to cover the All India Congress meeting, while New Delhi also receives fair coverage because of its importance as the capital of India and the fact that foreign correspondents are there.

He declared the reported quietness of Calcutta, for instance, "is unnatural and impossible" in view of the fact that it has always been active in disobedience movements.

"In the history of public unrest in India, Calcutta has always proved to be at the top, and it is nothing but a deceptive lie when the British claim that Calcutta is keeping quiet," he said. He recalled that in the 1930-31 movement, Bengal contributed the greatest number of Satyagrahis.

Deaths Exceed 3,500 in India; 600 Arrested

(Continued From Page 1)

siding in Europe, including Rad Faroqhi, Serna and Bannerji, assembled for a patriotic gathering at the Hotel Kaiserhof yesterday.

Condemning the brutal actions of the British authorities in India, the group passed a resolution in which they expressed thorough confidence in the Indian people as well as sympathy and support for the struggle of their compatriots.

"All of the Indians in Europe solemnly declared that they will assist their fellow countrymen in their hour of distress, and that they will do everything toward realizing India's national freedom and independence," the resolution read.

Officer Killed in Action

It was officially announced that Commander Yoshio Shimmyo was killed in action on May 25, reports Domei.

Commander Shimmyo was born in Kagoshima Prefecture. After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1928 he served on board the warships Yakumo and Haruna.

He died a glorious death while discharging official duties in the South Sea area.

He is survived by his wife and father.

The Yasuda Hozensha
Head Office: 1-chome, Ohte-machi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

The Yasuda Bank, Ltd.
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GYMNASTICS TRACED TO CHINESE SOURCE

Many Modern Sports and Athletic Exercises Originated in Old China

SHANGHAI—Much has been written on things Chinese, on Chinese history, religion and art, on Chinese poetry, literature, porcelain and music—but what about Chinese sport?

Many a reader may be much astonished to learn, for instance, that some scholars consider the modern European gymnastics to be derived from Chinese sources. If he still believes life in China is wholly made up of book-learning, art and commerce, disposed to exclude any kind of sport and bodily exertions, then he is thoroughly mistaken. The ancient ideal of the gentleman (kiuntse) is the same as the Greek "kaloskagathos," the high standard of physical and moral strength.

Ever since the Chou dynasty (1122-255 B.C.), the grammar school instruction did care for bodily training besides mental education according to the customary studies: Writing (literature), arithmetic, ritual, music, archery and car-driving. Furthermore, many sports were popular, such as wrestling, sword-dance, football, stone-throwing, swinging and tug-of-war.

I.—Archery, Hunting, Fishing, Butting

The earliest Chinese records exhibit the people as practising archery and following the chase in the wake of the great nobles. The archer shot his arrow at a target or went hunting especially after wild duck, whereat he should recollect the words of Kung-tse "never to let fly at birds sitting." Hawking was practised at least so far back as a century B.C.; for we have a note on a man of that period who "loved to gallop after wily animals with horse and dog, or follow up with falcon the pheasant and the hare."

Scores of Chinese poets and painters have dwelt upon the joys of angling and show us the general popularity of this sport. Fishing is widely carried on over the inland waters, but the use of the rod only is allowed to be a matter of pure sport. The use of the businesslike net or of fishing cormorants is regarded as professional fishing. Kung-tse, again, is said to have been fond of fishing, but he would not use a net, and there was another sage of antiquity who would not even use a hook, but fished with a straight piece of iron, apparently thinking that the advantage of man would be an unfair one as against the resources of the fish. By such simple narratives and sayings of the Sages do the Chinese strive to convey great truths to childish ears. Thus, sport in China also depends on the principle of ethics and moral rule. The education of character and morals ought to prevail and the four cardinal virtues (propriety, righteousness, conscientiousness, chastity) be realized. Consequently, Kung-tse willingly participated in dancing, hunting and archery and said of the chivalrous forms of contestants in Lun Yu III, 7: "When winning, do not be haughty; when losing, do not lose courage (i.e., keep your character in harmonious balance)."

Butting or horn-goring, a very ancient pastime, is mentioned in history two centuries B.C. The sport consisted in putting an ox skin with a horned mask over the head and then trying to knock one's adversary out of time by butting at him after the fashion of bulls, the result mostly being "smashed heads, broken arms and blood running on the ground." It was also fought on the shoulders of others or on stilts. The art of boxing, which included wrestling, had been practised by the Chinese several centuries before butting was introduced. While butting gradually disappeared, a systematical development and successive improvement of boxing took place, curiously proceeding from medical gymnastics and religious meditation.

II.—Gymnastics, Wrestling, Boxing

About A. D. 200, the renowned physician Hua To organized the gymnastics according to the species of five animals: Moving of tiger, stag, bear, ape and bird. He explained its effect as follows: "The human body has to move, but not be over-exerted. Movement avails the digestion. If the blood circulates freely, man will regain his health. These exercises may heal sickness. If man will feel sickly, they should be performed. Thereafter, he will perspire, feel better and have appetite." This medical treatment of Hua To effecting perspiration has still credit throughout the world.

The medical gymnastics of the Taoists, who tried to remove morbid stagnancies of the organism by bodily training and mental gymnastics, as well as their religious meditation, have favored the development of bodily exertions. We only mention the Hsiao-lao (small exertion) gymnastics of Pu Chu-kuan (about A.D. 200) for its amazing sagacity: "In the evening, lying in bed, before falling asleep, you shall massage the body with both hands, afterwards the four limbs. The movement shall go upward. That is also the way of the blood circulation." From this we learn that medical massages and blood circulation were already known in China 1,800 years ago.

The gymnastic exercises were improved in the following centuries, especially by the Buddhist monks of the Shao-lin temple in Honan (founded in the 4th cent.). Their Abbot, Ta-mo, the first Chinese patriarch of Buddhism (Skr. Bodhidharma, Jap. Daruma Butsu) and founder of the Ts'an sect (Jap. Zen), invented the "18 Arhat Movements" about 520 A. D. (Arhat=advanced disciple of Buddha). Divided into eight movements, they cause a harmonious balance of body and mind, "the happy mean," and correspond to modern European gymnastics. Another popular book of Bodhidharma is called: "Doctrine on the improvement of muscles and tendons"; it contains ten exercises the rules of which will still be practised by many people.

Proceeding from the movements of Bodhidharma and their variations under the reign of the Emperor Tai-tsu (960-976) the muscular exercises became—the art and technique of self-defense, the basis of Shao-lin boxing (shao-lin chuan).

The most famous exercises of Shao-lin boxing are the so-called "Eight hammerings of the brocade," ascribed to the well-known General Yo-Fei (1103-1141). During this Sung period the enthusiasm spread throughout China, and young and old went to the Shao-lin temple in order to study boxing and practise physical training.

After Bodhidharma, Tai-tsu and Yo-Fei we have to mention the Buddhist monk Kiao-yuan, the greatest promoter of Shao-lin boxing. He studied all former exercises and mastered them. After having travelled over the provinces of China in order to meet people versed in special boxing knowledge, he formed his own technique and reorganized pugilism. His new style comprehends 173 movements; besides, he stated ten temperance rules in order to watch over the moral character and daily behavior of the disciples.

From the Shao-lin boxing there has also developed the Tai-ki boxing (tai-ki chuan; tai-ki means Supreme Principle). Chang San-feng, the foremost disciple of the Shao-lin temple in the Sung times, found out how to strengthen the defense without any strong effort and instead of attack and counter-attack to use or better utilize the strengh of the adversary in order to beat him. For instance, if the adversary will strike at my chest with his fist, I turn round and let his knock go wide, but instantly with a swift lightning motion I seize his fist and pull him along the hitting direction.

The Japanese received a strong impression from Tai-ki boxing which led them to contrive Ju-Jutsu (—gentle art, jiu-jitsu), the Japanese art of boxing introduced into Western police quarters and sporting circles for many years. To sum up:

The Shao-lin boxing demands short, jerky and rapid movements performed with vigorous effort whereat the muscular strength will be developed and hardened and the breath stopped for a time.

The Tai-ki boxing demands slow and regular movements making the muscles elastic and loose whereat normal respiration is allowed and no special bodily exertion required.

All the modern boxing styles come from those two systems, so the present northern method from the Shaolin and the southern school from the Tai-ki.

Chinese boxing has outlasted the centuries up to now and even influenced foreign countries. You may still see it in Buddhist temple yards or quiet parkways ("Boxing" here means not only pugilism but includes fistic art with sword, spear, dagger or stick performances.)

III.—Football, Polo, Golf

Football was played in China at a very early date; originally, with a ball stuffed full of hair (or shuttlecock with the feet); from the fifth century A. D., with an inflated bladder covered with leather. More than 70 kinds of kicks are enumerated but the actual rules of the game were lost. A picture of the goal, which is something like a triumphal arch, has come down to us, and even the technical names and positions of the players. The winners were rewarded with flowers, fruit and wine, and also with silver bowls and brocades, while the captain of the losing team was flogged and suffered other indignities. The game is now being revived in Chinese schools and finds great favor.

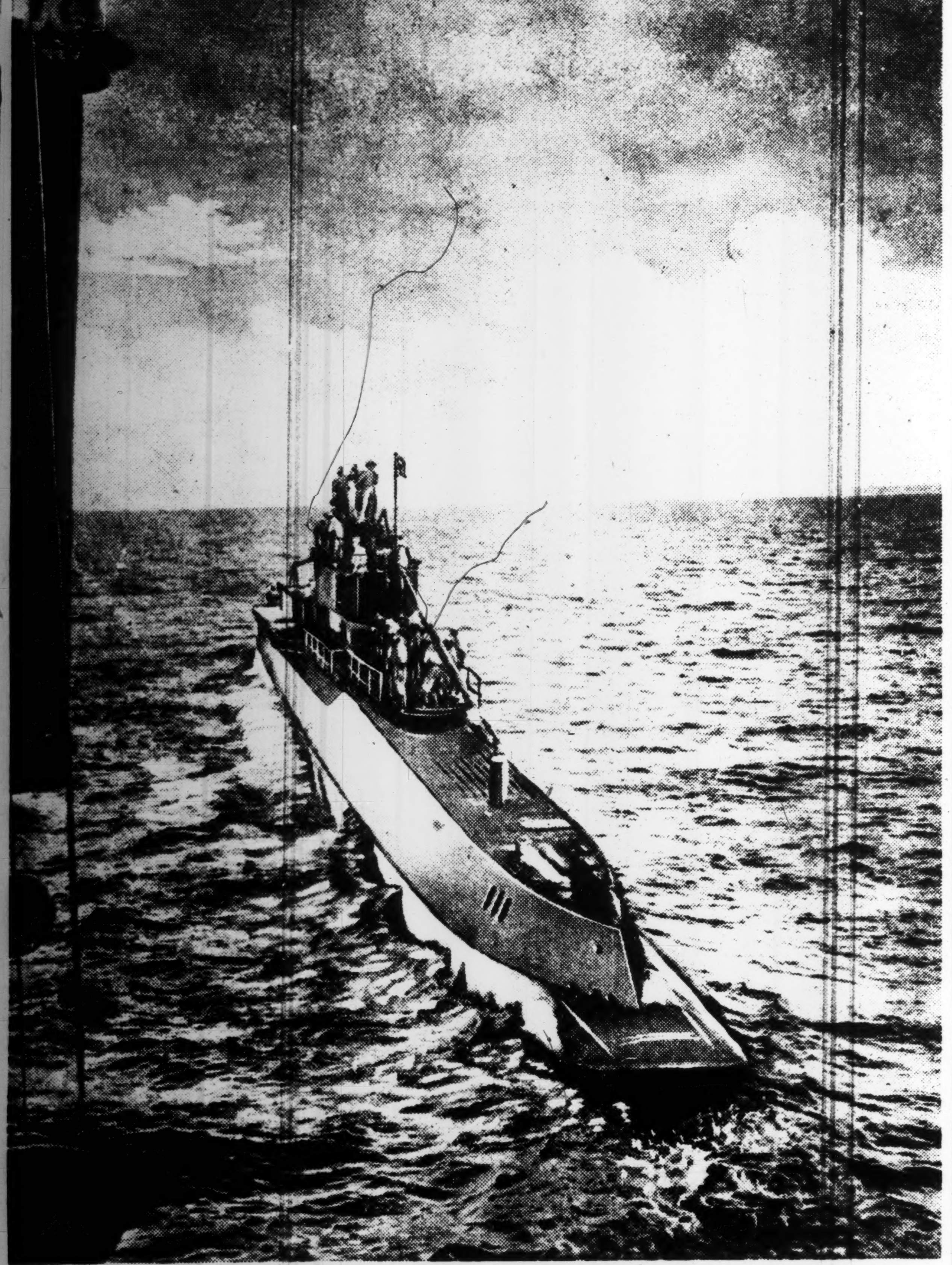
Polo is first mentioned in Chinese literature under the year A.D. 710, the reference being to a game played before the Emperor and his court. The game was very popular for a long period, and even women were taught to play—on donkey-back. It is doubtful if the game was introduced from Persia or originated with the Kitan Tartars. Since the statesmen of the tenth century were disgusted at the undignified way in which the Emperor played polo to excess, they remonstrated with the Throne, urging to discontinue the practice of Polo. The same happened to Golf, which flourished in the later Tang epoch.

IV.—Racing, Kite Flying, Skating, Contests

Cricket-fighting is the great sport of the little man up to now, who is quite willing to bet his shirt on his favorite; cock-fighting and quail-fighting are likewise popular, and many a charming story tells us of the destiny of a famous breeder. Since space does not permit further details, we only mention pitch-pot (throwing arrows from a distance into a narrow-necked jar), dog-racing and the well-known boatracing, especially on the fifth day of the fifth moon when the yearly homage is paid to the memory of the poet Kiu Yuan. The boats are 50-100 feet in length, the crew often consists of 50-100 men, the distance is up to five km. Kite-flying has reached a high level of skill. Young and old let fly their kites and watch them fluttering high in the blue of the sky; four to five tuned metal strings are sometimes constructed within, which under the breeze resound like an Aeolian harp, or some little "messengers" run up the string, carrying fire-crackers which explode at a great height. Skating at last, is known in the north.

V.—Athletic Examinations

From A. D. 692 on, official sport examinations took place in archery (distance 105 steps, bow elasticity 60.5 kgr.), in fencing and in lance drill of the rider (lance 18 ft. long and 4.8 kgr. in weight) as well as in weight-lifting (e.g. carrying of a weight of 30 kgr. in one hand overhead for 20 steps or lifting of beams headed with heavy stones or dumb bells, four feet long and weighing 20 kgr.) and in other sport competitions.



A JAPANESE SUBMARINE SALLIES FORTH

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

ALLIED PHILOSOPHY ATTACKED AS UNFIT

Reactionary Thoughts of Enemy Not in Harmony With Japan's Traditions

Individualism, utilitarianism and liberalism should be completely wiped out from the minds of the people, not because these concepts are the products of our enemy countries but because they are fundamentally against the traditional outlook upon the world of the Japanese people, asserts the Koron, a vernacular monthly, in its leader in the August number.

The comment, which closely studies the origin and development of these concepts in comparison with Japan's traditional view-points, follows:

The reason why Japan must fight America and Britain lies in the fact that we are incompatible with our enemies primarily in the point of view of the world as well as in the economical and political interests.

Close Connections Seen

To speak of the Anglo-American thoughts, everyone raises individualism, utilitarianism, rationalism, etc. It goes without saying that these concepts are not separate but have close connections among them.

Some people say that individualism and liberalism should not be merely denounced, because individualism is different from egoism and because liberalism does not mean anarchy. They assert that egoism or egotism had existed in Japan before the concept of individualism was introduced to this country and had constituted the characteristic defect of the Japanese, while in America and Britain, the development of individualism demanded mutual concessions of individuals, thus promoting the social morality. They further insist that individualism aims at the promotion of character and is equivalent to idealism or spiritualism, which is opposed to materialism.

Granting that the foregoing assertion be admitted as valid, individualism has in its foundation a character which must never be recognized in our country.

Is Natural Inclination

Egoism is a natural inclination which humanity has in common and, without it, mankind could not maintain his individual life. The Japanese race is not free from this human nature and it cannot be asserted that the Japanese were free from this inclination before the introduction of individualism to our country. We frankly admit it.

However, individualism is to blame inasmuch as it recognizes this animal instinct characteristic of humanity by giving it a philosophical ground. Being a philosophical concept, individualism, of course, does not recognize egoism in its original form but adorns it with delicate logics. After all, however, individualism aims at the satisfaction of the wants of individuals as living beings.

Our traditional point of view of the world is quite contrary to this conception. Our ancestors did not deny instinct or human desire, they know too well the irresistible force of "nature" and accordingly strived to check human instincts.

Some say that the Japanese race was originally realistic toward this life and that the stoicism of Bushido has been cultivated by the pessimistic concept of Buddhism and the asceticism of Confucianism. It is true that the view point of the Japanese has been realistic, positive and creative, but our ancestors' point of view of life was, not an individualistic one, but of a totalitarian character. This totalitarian point of view of life assimilated the conceptions of Buddhism and Confucianism and finally produced the moral idea known by the name of Bushido.

Instinct, in biological sense, cannot be denied, but it is not a thing to be wholesalely admitted as a point of view of the world by adorning it with brilliant logics. Because, if individualism is recognized, it would naturally mean to aim at the "greatest possible happiness to as many possible persons," which purpose evidently brings self-destruction to the primary principle of individualism.

Danger of Individualism

Utilitarianism and liberalism are brothers of individualism and, therefore, what has been said about individualism can duly be applied to these two concepts. In short, these conceptions may be able to exist as "thoughts" but, if applied to a country or to human community, they cause death and destruction to the country or to the society. That some countries can exist with individualism as their national principle is because the same principle is practised in a compromised way, not in its original, strict sense.

Individualism is enabled to exist only by the support of the abstract rationalism which was prevalent in the 19th and 20th centuries. It is to be noted that the sociologists of America shrewdly pointed out the defectiveness of this concept by saying that it is a "lame" philosophical thought.

The current war has clearly shown that nationalism is incompatible with individualism, liberalism and utilitarianism revealed that democracy is not practical. Now that America and Britain are at war with the Axis countries, whose principle is totalitarianism, they have realized the necessity of reorganizing themselves into totalitarian states and are really carrying out the reformation. On the other hand, however, those countries are continuing to declare that they fight for democracy and liberalism. In this absurdity lie the hypocrisy and abstract rationalism of the Anglo-Saxons.

They might assert that they adopt totalitarianism because it is convenient in wartime, but once the war is over democracy will once again flourish. Why, then, is a national system which is efficient in wartime unfitted for the time of peace? And why is a system which they say is efficient in time of peace defective in time of war? The Anglo-Saxons overlook this serious problem.

Japanese Philosophy

The Japanese philosophy has made it its characteristic to aim at the unity of theory and practice. In our country, theory and idea have always been controlled by practice and plain reality. Accordingly, the Japanese have failed to establish a grand, dazzling edifice of thought or philosophy. On the other hand, however, by merit of this practical nature, Japan has been free from the danger of falling into the depth of abstract rationalism.

Since rationalism was introduced to this country in the Meiji period, many of Japan's intellectuals have been imbued with this concept and its sister thoughts, individualism and utilitarianism. Those so-called intellectuals, unaware of the fact that theirs is indeed the reactionary thought, denounce totalitarianism as an old-fashioned reactionary philosophy. It is of dire necessity for Japan at present to emancipate those intellectuals from the yoke of 19th century reactionary thoughts, with which they voluntarily bind themselves.

The writer, however, does not intend to support the reactionary thoughts in the true sense of the word, which are prevalent of late. He does not back some extreme rightists, who are opposed to the moves of limiting the use of the Chinese characters and of the reform of the Japanese syllabaries. The liberalists will find attractive games in such extreme and absurd ideas and will denounce even the right and legitimate possessors of the traditional Japanese thoughts.

In short, we must ostracize those Anglo-American conceptions like liberalism, individualism and utilitarianism, not because they are the thoughts produced by our enemies, but because they are nothing but old-fashioned reactionary philosophies which are more injurious than beneficial.

NORTH CHINA PREDICTS MORE CROPS THIS YEAR

Attributed to Reclamation of Rice Plantations Endorsed By Reconstruction Board

PEKING—According to a report submitted to the Reconstruction Board of the North China Political Affairs Commission by a party of special inspectors who have recently returned from a general survey on the forthcoming crops in various parts of North China, more abundant crops of various cereals will be harvested in this autumn than last autumn in spite of the recent heavy rainfalls.

Thanks to the efforts made by the Reconstruction Board in close cooperation with the various local Government authorities, the program for increasing agricultural products in North China, including the reclamation of uncultivated low lands for rice plantation, has yielded much better results than first anticipated.

It is pointed out that if the work for the construction of the projected Shihmen-Tientsin waterway and the improvement of the Luan River as provided in the next year's program are carried out with success, better irrigation facilities will be provided to increase agricultural production and no more anxiety felt for any shortage of foodstuff next year.

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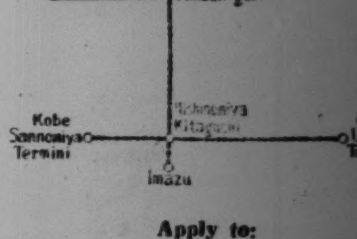

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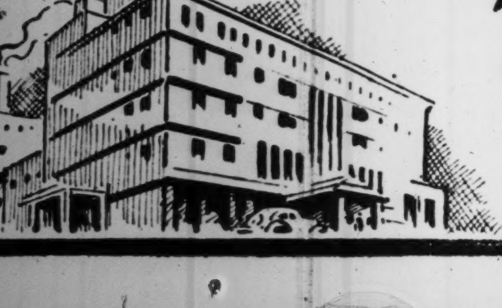

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CHINA'S TEA HOUSES ENJOY POPULARITY

Play Big Influence in Daily Life of Chinese Masses For Gossips

SHANGHAI—Few things in the world are loved more by Chinese than gossiping over a pot of tea. Tea houses in China are a national institution. They are symbolic of ancient Chinese civilization and have been as popular with the educated classes as with the illiterate, the aristocrats, commoners, and the rich as with the poor.

Through all the ages, from the early semi-mythological period, they have had an ineffaceable influence upon the daily life of the Chinese, and have been linked with the origin of many a romantic tale. Anyone who wishes to seek the reason for the philosophical attitude, which the Chinese people take toward life, may find his answer inside one of these resorts.

Tea houses in China are of such antiquity that no one today seems to be able to tell how long they have been in existence. They were already thriving when Confucius taught his followers the principles of morality and the conduct of life, and it is very probable that the disciples of the immortal teacher had often discussed the teachings of their master in these public places.

Thousand Years Old

It is said that in the old city of Peking, several tea houses which were established more than 1,000 years ago are still in business today, having continued to cater to customers through all these years without interruption.

While it is true that the Chinese love tea, they do not patronize the tea houses merely for the love of the beverage, but rather for the pleasure they derive from chatting leisurely over the tea cup. The tea house is a convenient rendezvous for friends and lovers, and for businessmen to talk and reach agreements. Inside a tea house one gets a sense of complete relaxation with nothing to remind one of the cares of the world.

With their hard wooden chairs, blackwood tables, and earthern tea pots, most of the tea houses today still retain many of their ancient characteristics. However, influenced by Western civilization, a number of modern tea rooms have come into being and are enjoying prosperous business.

Air-Conditioning Boon

Shanghai has many of them. Some are located in big department stores, others on the roofs of tall buildings rising to the skies and others have buildings of their own.

Luxuriously decorated, most of the larger Chinese tea houses are air-conditioned and the pleasant coolness prevailing there serves as one of the main attractions now with thousands eager to find refuge from the sweltering heat of summer.

Throughout the greater part of the day, from early morning until 11 o'clock at night, local tea rooms are filled to capacity. Much depends upon the furniture of the tea room so that most tea rooms while attempting to preserve the traditional atmosphere, are trying to blend the old with the new by bringing into play all modern conveniences, modernistic seating accommodations, tables, fans and lights.

Popular With Women

If one visits any of the more popular tea houses here on any day of the week, one will see hundreds of customers coming in and out of the rooms. Most tables are occupied by either businessmen engrossed in their transactions, philosophically inclined people, who sip their tea and musingly contemplate their surroundings or lovers talking affectionately in corners of the room.

Much color is lent to the atmosphere by the presence of many smartly dressed Chinese women and young girls, for Chinese tea rooms are popular not only with the men but also with the women and the children.

FAIR JAPANESE FENCING ENTHUSIASTS

Wings of the Navy

(Continued From Page 6)

only bid final farewell with tear-dimmed eyes.

With the flames spreading, the plane moved ahead of us, and when it had proceeded a little beyond us the fuselage suddenly broke in two and the wreckage fluttered pathetically to the earth east of Wuchang.

With our Number 2 and 3 planes gone the enemy fighters concentrated their attack on us as we fought to regain the main formation. Their bullets spattered against our plane like hailstones as they dived on us. By this time gasoline was leaking from our tanks. A bullet crashed near the head of Sub-Lieutenant Sakuma and pierced through the wind deflector. With so many enemy shots hitting our plane I feared for the safety of our gunners, but looking behind I saw our gunners, busily firing their machine-guns at the attackers. Feeling a little relieved, I took a deep breath, but just then I heard the uncomfortable thud of a bullet, and looking back again I saw Warrant Officer Nobuse still firing, but Gunner Kanehara was slumped over his guns.

Nobuse slapped Kanehara's back and shouted, "It's only a scratch. Brace up. You're all right," and resumed his firing.

Kanehara Killed

Kanehara painfully straightened up and started firing his guns when he again toppled over to the floor and laid still. This was a sight of incomparable heroism. Nobuse gently moved Kanehara to one side and manned the blood-covered guns.

Then in quick succession Warrant Officer Komatsu fell at his gun-post with two deep wounds, and Gunner Kuboniwa received a serious facial wound. At this point I rushed to take Kuboniwa's post and sighting an enemy plane diving full at us, I pulled the trigger, but a bullet had hit the ammunition chamber of the double machine-guns and made firing impossible. With the bullets spattering with renewed violence, I then rushed to the rear gun-post, but this had received a bullet at its swivel which made it impossible to turn the guns, but with makeshift repairs I finally got the guns into action. But, before long a bullet hit the gun-breech and jammed it, and the gun became inoperative.

The enemy planes seemed to increase the ferocity of their attack, and as they became more bold and drove in closer I gritted my teeth in anger as I sighted over the useless guns. Remembering a revolver, I got it and fired all the ammunition at the planes, but this was only temporary action.

As the planes came in closer, I could not help shedding tears of vexation for with one good gun I could have blasted them off. I thought that if I was to die it should be at my post, so I hurried to my seat. Before I did so, I folded Kanehara's hands together as he lay as though in sleep.

Then, when it seemed that death was waiting for us, the enemy planes left us, probably having exhausted their ammunition. I could see gasoline pouring into the plane, and the fumes made breathing difficult. I tried to stop the leakage, but it was impossible, and as the windows would not open I became dizzy.

In the rear of the plane Nobuse and Kuboniwa, both dripping blood from head wounds, were working to repair the damage to the main fuel tank. Komatsu, who was more seriously wounded, managed to tie a rough bandage on his leg, but the blood continued to pour from his face.

Superhuman Task

Sub-Lieutenant Sakuna could be seen grimly concentrated on piloting the plane despite the heavy fumes of the leaking gasoline that was filling the plane. He was displaying superhuman efforts in maintaining the plane on an even keel for the homeward flight.

He called back to Nobuse, "How much gasoline have we left?" to which the reply, "Plenty, sir" was made. With more than a hundred kilometers to fly, and with the gasoline still leaking our chances of returning became less as time passed.

Komatsu had become weak from the loss of blood, but he scribbled a note to Sub-Lieutenant Sakuma, "Please land at an advanced base." Our commander called back, "There isn't any doctor there, so we had better return to our main base," showing his deep concern for the welfare of his crew at the same time he was very likely wondering whether the plane could continue flight so long.

Our faithful plane seemed to crawl along, but finally at 5:15 p.m. we reached our base. As one of our landing wheels had been punctured by an enemy shot, we blew out the other wheel and managed a safe landing.

Getting out of the plane Warrant Officer Nobuse with his face covered with blood wryly grinned and exclaimed, "It's a miracle we got home." I felt the same way.

Our commander, with no thought of his own safe return, worried until the very last about the fate of the plane piloted by Warrant Officer Matsuno.

Heartily welcomed by our fellow airmen, we heard of the glorious success of our raid and the heavy toll taken of the enemy planes, so we realized that what sacrifices had been made were not in vain.

Facing the western horizon, as the golden sun settled toward earth, we silently prayed for our comrades who would not return. We stood by our battered, bullet-riddled plane which had brought us through the battle and back to safety.

New Definition Of Culture Offered

(Continued From Page 6)

effect on the life of the state.

The question then arises—how can this culture be utilized to strengthen the state?

The cultural values which are passed down through the generations and which are still taught must be applied together with newly-discovered values for the advancement of the state. Some of these values may be applied as they are, but some must be revised or else discarded with new values substituted. These values cannot be studied in the same precise calculations in the psychological and physiological manner as a man is studied, and yet neither can it be supposed that it is only metaphysical.

The culture which is carried down by tradition and which rationalizes the mode of the existing life is called the dominating culture. Then, there is that culture which has lost its meaning on the life as it is formulated but which has left behind only its frame work, and this is called vestigal culture.

Finally, there is that culture which has not had its effect upon the existing mode of life but which looks forward to the future and will have a deep effect upon such supsequent life, and this is known as the prospective culture. The progress of the life of a nation thus depends upon these three types of culture, and from this, for the first time, the true meaning and importance of culture are realized, and as a result a noble and magnificent culture will arise to find affinity among the people and develop the glory of the state.

An example of this is found in the affinity and the solidarity of the German people, who found their sources in the German music and philosophy and other cultural legacies handed down to them and which they developed and applied for the greatness of their state.

Must Unify Mind

Thus, culture with its authority and sanctity will be able to unify the mind and the spirit of man for a common purpose. From such a culture will arise a state that will command the full allegiance and support of its people who have sought to apply unreservedly cultural principles.

If, however, the standards of culture are low, its value is only temporary and after use is discarded, or else it is honored in pagan worship with the result that man is thus lowered to become subject to the power of that culture and thus subservient to it. Great dependence is had by the state upon the cultural level of its people, and where the culture is high, the economic and other phases of the life of the state will rise.

It is to be noted that while the national life is affected greatly by internal conditions, that is, from an active or subjective cause; it is also influenced by international circumstances, that is, the nation itself is passive and is affected by outside causes. It is of course to be desired that the state be not dependent on such foreign stimuli, for the determination of its cultural standards.

The existence of a glorious culture increases the dignity and honor of a state, and from these the circumstances of its life are directly affected. The importance of this effect cannot be overlooked.

However, it must be emphasized that irregardless of the existence of a great culture, without the state it is nothing. For example, Greece may refer with pardonable pride to its former great civilization and culture, but today she herself is practically without recognition in the family of nations. Thus, it is to be seen that a culture without a state is worthless.

And, conclusively, it is shown that a state does not live for its culture, but the latter must be a factor in the growth and development of the dignity and honor of the state. From the fact that this culture has fully developed and elevated the life of the state, such culture will inevitably cross its territorial borders and enter into the realm of internationalism in recognition of its greatness and thus raise the glory of the state where it was founded.

Thus, it is for us as Japanese to expend our effort to raise the standards of our culture, which is aimed at the glorification and honor of Japan and through this effort to spread the spirit of Japan throughout the world.

JAPANESE TO COMPETE WITH CHINESE ATHLETES

Track Team to Participate in Shanghai on August 30 After Hsinking Meet

SHANGHAI—The Japanese track and field team to whom an invitation had been extended for a series of meets against Chinese stars on their way back to Japan from the Hsinking East Asia meet will arrive in Shanghai on August 28 for a meet in Shanghai tentatively set for August 30.

In response to the invitation extended by Chinese sporting circles to the director of the Japanese track and field delegation to Hsinking, word has now been received that the Japanese leader has agreed to draft 13 selected Japanese athletes to take part in meets to be held against Chinese athletes at Peking, Tientsin, Nanking and Shanghai.

The party will leave for Peking on the first step of their journey after the conclusion of the East Asia games on August 13.

The following program has been drawn up for the team:

August 14: Arrive at Peking.
August 16: Meet at Peking.
August 20: Arrive at Tientsin.
August 22: Meet at Tientsin.
August 23: Arrive at Nanking.
August 26: Meet at Nanking.
August 28: Arrive in Shanghai.
August 30: Meet at Shanghai.

Filipinos Studying Japanese Language; Realize English-Speaking Nations Doomed

Fervor for learning Japanese is becoming greater and greater among the Filipinos and, at the Japanese Language Seminar established in Manila, people of several nationalities and of various occupations are earnestly studying Japanese, according to a Miyako correspondent in Manila.

With the Japanese language designated as the official language of the Philippines some time ago together with Tagalog, the report says, the Filipinos have become more eager in mastering Japanese. They find Japanese very difficult but, alive to the fact that the English-speaking nations are at the verge of collapse, they are learning Japanese, as a prerequisite for the reconstruction of their country under the guidance of Japan.

You will find in Manila many posters, sign-boards and land-marks written in Japanese. The menus at the restaurants and the new certificates of citizenship are also written in Japanese.

Japanese words and phrases are now popular among the citizens of Manila. You will be rather surprised, when you go out shopping, to hear the native, Chinese and Indian merchants speak fluent Japanese. They seem to be proud of being able to speak Japanese. Some of the Filipinos go so far as to catch Japanese pedestrians on the street to ask them about the Japanese language.

Japanese-Tagalog-Spanish-English language text-books are selling fast. They are sold at twice or three times the fixed price.

In the rural districts, on the other hand, the natives are learning Japanese from the Japanese soldiers who are engaged in repairing and guarding the railway lines. It is interesting to know that the Filipinos who have learned Japanese from the soldiers speak very crisply.

At the Japanese Language Seminar established last February in the office of the International Tourist Bureau at Escorta Street in Manila, Masayoshi Nakajima and Mrs. Nakajima are teaching Japanese to 250 voluntary students. The seminar has three classes, elementary, middle and advanced. The students of the elementary and middle grades are taught "kana" or the Japanese syllabaries, while those in the advance class learn the Chinese characters and conversation.

The students are of various nationalities, including Filipino, Chinese and French, while their occupations also vary, one being a member of the House of Representatives, another a tailor and a third a sales-girl.

Vignettes of Bushido in Action

(Continued From Page 6)

gold brocade. And give him a new suit of clothes."

The clothes were brought to Gemba. He thanked Hideyoshi for his thoughtfulness. "But," he added, "I like neither the style nor the cut of the clothes. If I am to go on my journey of death, I must be properly dressed for the occasion.

"Tell Hideyoshi that I want to be dressed in a suit of formal ceremonial robes of crimson with long sleeves, ornamented with giant crests, besides being lined with fiery red silk. If I get on the carriage dressed in such style, and take a ride all over the city, everybody will look up at me, and say, 'That is Devil Gemba, there he goes!' "

"What vagaries!" exclaimed Hideyoshi on hearing Gemba's demand. "Yet, good. At least he never forgets that he is a samurai."

Instead of one, Hideyoshi humored Gemba with two sets of robes, one with great sleeves and big ornamental crests, and the other a rich affair with gold leaf patterns on a flaming red ground.

"Exactly what I wanted! Honor to Hideyoshi!" So saying, Gemba put on the robe of fiery red silk, and capped this with the giant-crested piece.

Rebels Again

Just before the drive began, however, Gemba again opened his mouth and said, "Hold! Of all things, don't forget to put the rope around me. The world knows that when the country farmers outside of Tsuruga of Echizen caught me they bound me with ropes.

"If I were now driven about without the rope, people will think that I had begged to be spared of the humiliation, and when the world should think that, then shame to Gemba! Tie me around with the rope, and be quick about it!"

So Devil Gemba in his ceremonial robe of burning red and a rope around him, drove through the streets of Kyoto in his carriage of black lacquer and gold brocade. He was a sight, and the people in truth cried, "That is the Devil Gemba, there he goes!"

The extraordinary drive over, he was once more brought back to Makino-hima, where there awaited Hideyoshi's order that the Devil should be executed in the night. Hideyoshi had decreed:

"I will spare him the disgrace of being put to death before the public in broad daylight. Moreover, he shall not be beheaded like an ordinary criminal, but he allowed the seppuku, as befitting an honorable samurai."

When the appointed hour came, a bear skin was laid out on the ground under the open sky, and Gemba was asked to sit down on it. A bared ceremonial sword was brought to him on an open fan.

But at the last moment Devil Gemba rebelled again, and the imp in him made him to declare:

"The seppuku is an act reserved for an honored samurai. If I am now to be granted this privilege, why did they suffer me to be driven about the city with a rope around me, like a cow, today? If now I commit seppuku, then shame to Gemba! Tie my hands behind me!"

Devil Gemba, obstinate to the last, would make no move to commit self-immolation.

Hideyoshi made final offers of lands, titles, honor, life, if the Devil would reconsider his first offer. But Gemba's stubbornness left no recourse but to give in to his last and fatal demand.

The rugged conscience and unbreakable spirit of Devil Gemba contrasts strongly with the indulgent, human spirit of Hideyoshi. Surely there is good to be said for Gemba, who could create humor in the face of death, and for Hideyoshi, who could perceive it.

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PROF. Dr. Med. H. Grauert. Hours 11-1 or by appointment. German, Japanese, English, French, Spanish spoken. Medical Office, No. 35 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama (opposite Center Hotel). Tel. 2-2060.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m. Closed on Sundays and holidays during August. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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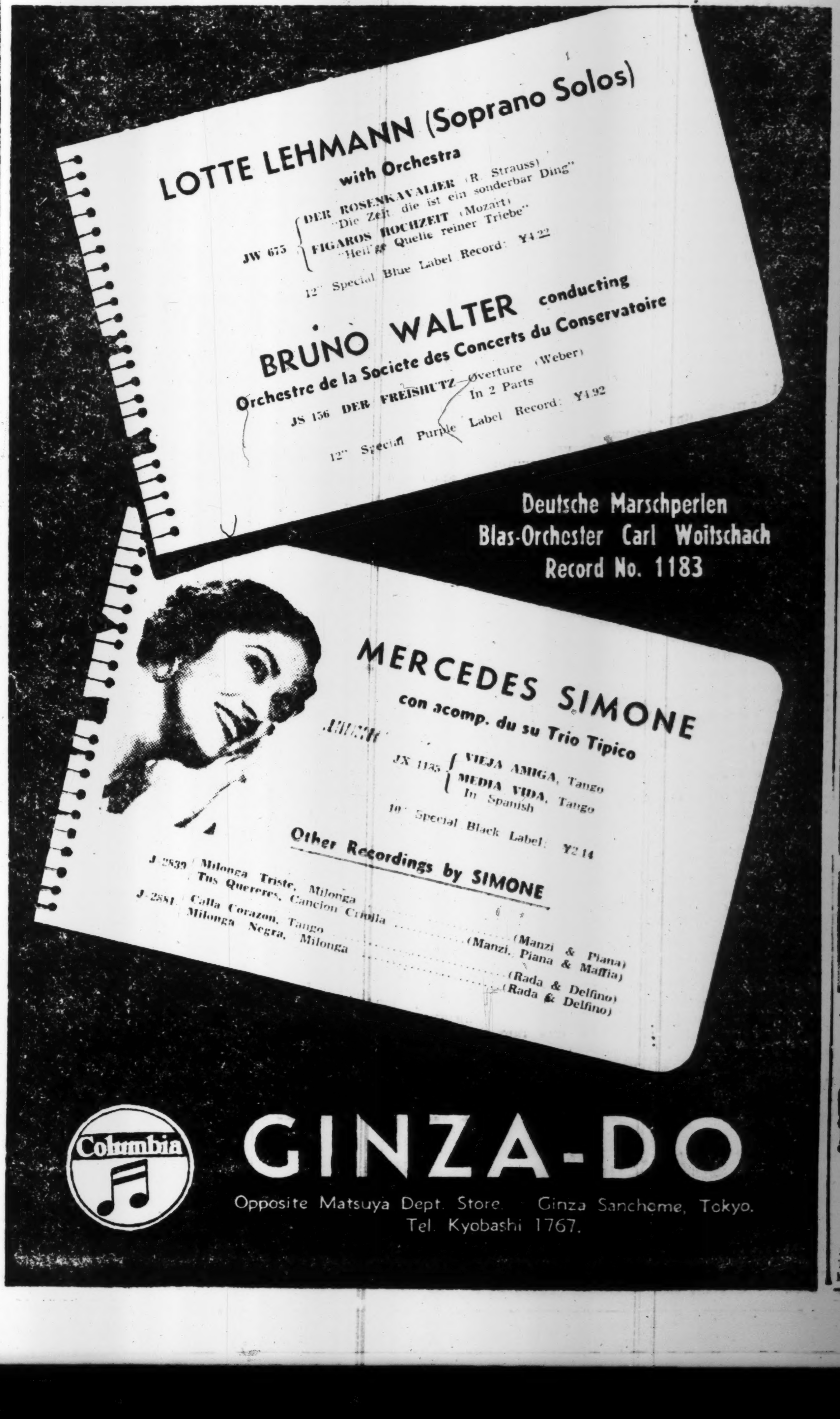

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U.S. ARMAMENT PLANS YET REMAIN ON PAPER

Only Tiny Part of Defense Budgets Passed by Congress Since 1940 Actually Spent

SUPPLIES TO ALLIES SMALL

Rivalry Between Capital and Labor Aggravating—Inflation Is Worsening

Difficulties facing the United States now in turning its paper plans to actual fighting strength are observable, says an Asahi correspondent now homeward-bound by the exchange ship Asama Maru from New York where he was stationed till the outbreak of the war. This fact is apparent from the fact that of the huge defense budgets passed by Congress since July 1940, only a small portion has actually been spent. The quarterly report of the American Government regarding munitions supplies to the Allies reveals that actual deliveries so far have fallen far short of the estimated quantities and that the larger portion was represented by foodstuffs.

According to a report of the National Industrial Deliberative Council, with the present speed of production, it will take two years and a half to digest all Government orders for munitions pending at present.

These facts indicate that the United States is as yet unable to set its hand upon the increase of armaments in a regular way. On the other hand, the indices for the basic economy, including production of important materials such as steel, electric power, timber and paper, as well as the transport capacity, have made little moves since they showed a sudden rise at the beginning of the current year. This proves that the superabundant productive equipment of pre-war days is now put in full operation and, consequently, any increase of production in the future cannot be materialized unless productive equipment itself is first expanded, which certainly will take considerable time.

Inflation Advances

The national income for the fiscal year of 1943 beginning July is estimated at $120,000,000,000. Even though $30,000,000,000 of this amount are taken up by way of taxation, etc., the balance of $90,000,000,000 will be left for national consumption. Roughly estimating the total amount of production at $120,000,000,000, of which $65,000,000,000 goes for munitions production and $55,000,000,000 for production of peace-time commodities, it will mean that there will be commodities worth only $55,000,000,000 as against the nation's purchasing power of $90,000,000,000. Under the circumstances, rises in commodity prices seem inevitable.

In his message issued on April 27 concerning commodity price control, President Roosevelt warned the people that unless most pertinent and drastic measures were adopted the cost of living would rise by 80 or 90 per cent in a couple of years. Financial circles, however, are attacking the Government for its policy of catering for popularity and placing too much importance on the laboring and farming classes, but the farmers on their part are insisting on an equitable share of wartime profits. With the worsening of inflation, this rivalry between capital and labor will become further aggravated reflecting the peculiar political situation existent in the United States.

SHARP GAIN REGISTERED IN JULY BILL CLEARINGS

Handlings for July Show Increase of ¥843,000,000 as Compared With June

Bill clearings in Japan during July totaled 4,500,000 bills aggregating ¥15,666,000,000, representing an increase of 41,000 bills and ¥843,000,000 as compared with June transactions, the Tokyo Clearing House disclosed today.

The daily average transactions amounted to 156,123 bills valued at ¥581,602,000 while the per-bill value transacted averaged ¥3,868, it was further revealed.

The house survey also reported that the total transactions during the first seven months of this year, aggregated 25,184,000 bills valued at ¥89,639,000,000, declining by 3,609,000 bills in number but gaining by ¥5,083,000,000 in value as compared with transactions in the corresponding period of 1941.

Bill clearings during July in the six leading cities are as follows:

July Bill Clearings in Six Leading Cities
(Millions of Yen)

	July Transactions	Incr. over July, 1941
Tokyo	7.189	1,257
Osaka	4.961	1,258
Kobe	660	67
Kyoto	411	137
Yokohama	179	1
Nagoya	754	197
Total	14.156	2.783
Oother cities	1.509	342
Grand total	15.666	3,126

Bill Clearings

August 15
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	195.707	117.819
Balance	38.984	16.514

Monster Tunnies Ready to Be Marketed

Destined to adorn the table or the sushi counter, these monster tunnies are shown here ready to be distributed, at the Central Wholesale Market in Tokyo. You are not an Edokko, or Tokyo-ite, until you can swallow thick pudding-like slices of the fish, raw, with plenty of horse radish smeared on it and dipped in the inevitable shoyu. The raw fish contains all the animal protein, fat, cholesterin, and vitamins that the tired businessman requires. Canned tunny, which used to be a table delight of Englishmen at tea and Americans, is now a delight of Asiatics.

FUTURE OF RUBBER IN E. ASIA OUTLINED

Japan Should Lead Industry in Sphere to Greater Prosperity, Says Ishibashi

Adjustment of production to meet demands or promotion of consumption in keeping with the production, form the foundation of Japan's rubber industry policy in the southern regions, says Shojiro Ishibashi, President of the Japan Tyre Company in a recent issue of the Nippon Kogyo.

The annual consumption of rubber in Greater East Asia must be increased in the next five years to come, while the surplus production must be exported to other Axis Powers in order to secure the healthy development of the rubber industry in the southern regions, says Mr. Ishibashi. In the days preceding the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, when America and Britain were boasting of the A.B.C.D. encirclement front, Japanese businessmen engaged in the rubber industry were worrying themselves about the supplies of the raw material required. Serious research was being conducted on the artificial rubber industry, cultivation of "rubber grass," development of rubber plantations on Hainan Island, etc. Japan at present, however, has a more than ample supply of rubber, which promises a bright future to the rubber industry in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Under the present circumstances, however, the Japanese businessmen concerned are required to exercise their best efforts to lead the rubber industry in Greater East Asia along a path leading to greater prosperity. In February last, I established a five-year plan for the rubber industry in the Co-Prosperity Sphere aiming at the annual consumption of 600,000 tons inclusive of the supply to other Axis Powers.

Demand Increasing

The demand for rubber is fast increasing in other Axis countries and the annual consumption will soon reach 300,000 tons. In order to increase the consumption of rubber in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, various measures must be taken as a matter of course. One of those measures is, I believe, the production of gasoline with a high octane-value from rubber.

In addition to questions of the consumption of rubber, there are various problems awaiting solution at our hands concerning the building up of the synthetic rubber industry in Japan. Synthetic rubber has various strong points which are absent in natural rubber. Synthetic rubber, therefore, may be used for purposes different than natural rubber. Therefore, the natural rubber industry and the synthetic rubber industry are consistent with each other.

There are several factors for a successful construction of the rubber industry, continues Mr. Ishibashi. They are electric power, coal and labor. Therefore, the rubber industry has good prospects in Chosen, Manchoukuo, China, Java, etc. where ample supply of labor is always available.

In the past, the world has been dependent in a great measure on Anglo-American techniques for the rubber industry. From now on, Japan is required to take the place of the United States and Britain in this respect. Therefore, the Japanese businessmen engaged in the rubber industry must exercise strenuous efforts to elevate their technique at least to the highest level attainable by the most advanced industrial nations in the world.

Wholesale Price Index Down

The wholesale price index in Tokyo during July stood at 353.3 on the basis of 100 for October, 1900, representing a drop of 0.4 per cent as compared with the June index, according to a survey by the Bank of Japan. Of 110 principal commodities surveyed, three items rose, one item fell and 106 remained unchanged, the bank report revealed.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.8	.30
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.4	.60
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	153.0	Same
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.55	Same

POWERS TO BE GIVEN TRADE CORPORATION

Ministry to Transfer Part of Authority to Body to Aid Foreign Trade Agencies

Part of the authority of the Commerce and Industry Ministry will be transferred to the Trade Corporation by the end of this month in order to strengthen the position of the latter to facilitate the activities of various agencies engaged in the investigation of Japan's foreign trade, said Isamu Hishinuma, director of the Foreign Trade Bureau at a recent press interview in Osaka.

According to Mr. Hishinuma, the competent authorities are not considering the employment of the services of Japanese traders for promotion of the foreign trade of the southern regions at least for the Southern Regions at least for the present.

The companies under the control of the Trade Control Corporation will experience no difficulty due to any shortage of funds, for, any expense required for their activities is to be disbursed by the Trade Control Corporation up to the amount to be invested by the Corporation.

Each company under the control of the Trade Control Corporation, however, is not authorized, for the present, to engage in trade in any part of the Yen trade sphere beyond one thirtieth or one fortieth of their business records in such a sphere.

"I do not think," said Mr. Hishinuma, "that any of these companies could realize much profits under a strict restriction like this. Upon return of peace, however, they will be in a position to enjoy brisk business with third nations. Even before the restoration of peace, they will have good business with the southern regions in keeping with Japan's progress in the economic construction of those regions."

NEW COMPANY TO DEVELOP RESOURCES OF LIMESTONE

Garo Mining Company Will Supply Material to Mills North of Kwanto District

Further to rationalize the iron and steel industry through the smooth supply of necessary raw materials, the Nittetsu Mining Company, has decided to create the ¥4,000,000 Garo Mining Company which will develop limestone resources at the Garo Limestone Mine in the vicinity of Hakodate, the Hokkaido.

The supply of limestone for the domestic iron and steel industry has been more or less restricted because the majority of limestone mines within Japan are under the control of cement concerns.

The new limestone concern, to be created by the Nittetsu Mining Company with the support of the Asano Cement Company, will supply limestone to all leading iron mills located to the north of the Kwanto district including the Wanishi Iron Works, in Hokkaido, and the Kamaishi Iron Works, in Iwate Prefecture.

PRICES GO STEADY ON FORCED CLEARING

Victory News All Woven Into Fabric of Speculation; Movement Narrow

Forced liquidation on the part of the bulls along with the fact that the next day was a holiday slowed down the advance of prices on the stock market yesterday.

The communique announcing the composite results of the Battle off the Solomons and the news of progress of the Germans on the Russian front, having already been taken fully into account, did not very greatly affect the price movement. Various shares kept within narrow margins up and down.

Hemp, Mitsubishi Electric Machines, Komatsu Works, Tobacco new, and sugars, cottons and rayons dropped; a few others were well bought, while because of profit-taking. Trading was quite brisk. Short-term issues could make little headway owing to seasonal factors. Tokyo Exchange, new, closed at ¥134.80.

The closing quotations of some other leading stocks in the short-term section were: N.Y.K. ¥109.90, its new ¥93.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥153.00, its new ¥102.70, S.M.R. ¥72.60, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry ¥72.60 and Manchuria Industrial ¥58.10.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.			Sept.	Oct.
Fuji Spinning (50)	73.0	u	1	73.3	74.0
Do. new (25)	43.8			43.9	44.2
Kanebo Spinning (50)	153.2	d	.5	153.4	153.9
Do. new (25)	103.0	u	1	103.8	104.6
Tei'ku Rayon, n (37½)	90.0	d	.6	90.6	....

Second Section

	Clos.			Sept.	Oct.
N. Y. K. (50)	109.6	....		110.1	110.5
Do. new (37½)	94.0	u	2	94.4	94.9
O. S. K. (50)	98.4	u	4	98.9	99.4
Uraga Dock (50)	87.9	u	1	88.7	88.9
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	85.2			85.9	86.5
Hitachi Works (50)	77.1	d	3	77.1	76.0

Third Section

	Clos.			Sept.	Oct.
Kotobuki Heavy Ind	63.5	u	1	64.0	63.6
Ikegai Auto Ind	65.1	u	1	...	66.3
Toyo Ball-Bearing	.	d	1	90.4	90.6
Japan Nickel	46.2	d	1	46.3	46.4
Japan Piston Ring	83.2	d	7	83.8	84.3
Furukawa Industry	140.5	u	2	...	96.9
Mitsubishi Machinery	140.8	u	8	140.9	141.8
Japan Carbon	84.5			84.9	85.6
Japan Fat		u	1	68.8	68.9
Japan Soda	42.4	u	4	42.6	43.0
Japan Auto Ind	73.0			73.3	73.9

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's morning session were

Kogo 5%	107.55	107.55	107.55	107.55
Second 5%	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50
First 4%	103.20	103.20	103.20	103.20

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	134.9	134.9	134.6	134.8
N. Y. K., old	110.1	110.1	109.5	109.5
Do. new	93.8	94.0	93.4	93.4
Kanebo Spinning	153.7	153.7	153.0	153.0
Do. new	102.9	102.9	102.6	102.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.3	90.8	90.3	90.4
Osaka Stock, new	73.2	73.2	72.7	72.7
Japan Steel Tube	69.6	69.6	69.3	69.3
Japan Oil	77.3	77.4	77.0	77.3
S. M. Railway	73.1	73.0	72.6	72.6
Mitsubishi Heavy	85.4	85.4	85.3	85.3
Hitachi Works	76.9	76.9	76.8	76.8
Japan Mining	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5
Manchuria Ind	58.1	58.1	57.9	57.9

OIL FOUND IN MANCHOUKUO

Research Mission Discovers Huge Deposits in Hsingan Province

The presence of huge oil deposits at Talainoerh, Hsingan Province in Manchoukuo, has been ascertained by the Manchoukuo natural resources research mission, which was sent there by the Kyoto Imperial University, declared Dr. Motonori Matsuyama, chief of the party, who arrived in Japan this morning, the Asahi reported today.

As a result of a month's prospecting, Dr. Matsuyama said, the mission discovered that there were good prospects of mining rock salt in Manchoukuo, the journal reported.

Having completed several years of investigation work in Manchoukuo, Dr. Matsuyama said, the mission will extend its geological survey work to the China continent and the Southern Regions, it was said.

MORE JAPANESE GO TO CENTRAL CHINA

33,943 Entered Area in First Six Months This Year—Number Steadily Increasing

During the six months from January to June, 1942, 33,943 Japanese nationals entered Central China as against 32,398 leaving that area, resulting in an increase of Japanese residents in Central China, the Miyako reports, quoting statistics prepared by the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai.

Breaking down the figures month by month, 5,007 Japanese entered Central China in January; 4,319 in February; 5,993 in March; 5,931 in April, 6,937 in May, and 6,357 in June, showing a steady monthly increase.

Of the total number that entered the area, 22,440 were men and 11,503 women, the same statistics disclosed.

On the other hand, 7,516 Japanese left Central China in January; 4,699 in February; 5,286 in March; 4,612 in April; 3,468 in May and 4,818 in June. The statistics show that on an average 5,000 persons are leaving Central China monthly. Of the 2,398 leaving the area, 13,140 are women and children, classified in the same statistics as without occupation.

Classified according to different occupations, 9,022 are members of various business firms, 2,400 are merchants, 1,399 are civil officials and 810 are engineers.

Finally, the statistics of the notes of different banks changed for military notes at the pier show that ¥341,285.43 of the total amount was in the Bank of Japan notes, ¥708,752 in Bank of Korea notes, ¥1,775.10 in Manchurian Bank notes, ¥21,593 in Taiwanese Bank notes, and ¥1,296,686.69 in Federal Bank notes, according to the same statistics.

JULY SHARE PRICE INDEX INCREASED BY 0.9 PER CENT

Figures Show Marked Advance Made in Comparison With Other Months

The average index of prices of leading shares during July stood at 10.0 on the basis of January, 1921, recording a gain of 0.9 per cent as compared with the June index and hitting a new high for all months excepting April, 1940, when the index climbed to 190.1, according to a survey by the Tokyo Stock Exchange, reports Domei.

Commercial shares as well as ceramics and metals, advancing by 3.1 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 1.9 per cent, respectively, principally accounted for the July gain of share prices. Agricultural stocks and fishery shares receded by 1.5 per cent in July, it was revealed.

Details follow:

July Indices of Leading Shares Prices By Industry

Shares by industry	July indices	Inc compared with June	Average interest yields (Percentages)
Traffic	157.9	0.1	5.42
Gas and electricity	175.3	0.3*	5.96
Mining	143.2	1.8	5.54
Mfg. industry	143.6	1.1	5.77
Textiles	97.1	1.4	5.88
Metals	177.8	1.9	6.25
Machinery	198.9	1.0	5.30
Chemical industry	208.6	0.5*	6.38
Foodstuffs industry	139.4	1.6	5.41
Ceramics	86.4	2.2	5.65
Agriculture & fishery	496.3	1.5*	5.40
Commerce	66.9	3.1	7.03
Banking and insurance	205.0	0.5	5.16
Stock exchange	111.3	0.4*	4.56
Average index	190.0	0.9	5.67

* Decreased

CO-OP SOCIETIES COUNCIL TO HOLD 2ND ANNUAL MEET

Will Convene at Hsinking in September to Celebrate Manchoukuo Founding

As a sequel to the first meeting held in Tokyo last year of the East Asia Council of Cooperative Societies, which are made up of 18 bodies of cooperative societies in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, this council is expected to hold its second annual meeting of these societies at Yamato Hotel, Hsinking, on September 7 and 8 in celebration of the decennial anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, according to Domei.

It is learned, according to the paper, that a party of leading Japanese members of this council will attend the meeting and discuss a number of bills to be introduced on the occasion by the various parties present in connection with the fundamental policy for the activities of the East Asia Council in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In view of the growing importance of the East Asia Council's mission in connection with its racial policy in the Southern Regions and the perfection of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, much is expected of the results of the forthcoming meeting in Hsinking.

Investments

SHARES sold or bought on cash payment. Margin transactions on long or short term delivery.

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INDO-CHINA TRADE

Isolation From Europe and Wise Guidance of Vichy Have Induced French Colony to Turn to Japan For Custom—To Mutual Advantage

Freed from the yoke of the old regime in France, French Indo-China will no longer be under the heavy hand of its homeland's colonial policy based on exploitation solely for its own interests and under the exigencies of war it is emerging as a powerful link in the economic chain of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the International Economic Weekly says in an article on the foreign trade of French Indo-China.

The article traces the steps by which the country has come to identify itself as a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in accordance with the wise policy of Marshal Petain.

The characteristic of the overseas trade of the various countries in the south consisted in its colonial tincture. Located though they were in Asia they used to be non-Asiatic as far as their overseas trade was concerned. French Indo-China was no exception to this rule or rather it was typical of the group.

The overseas trade of French Indo-China made rapid development since the first World War when the territory came into the limelight of international trade as an important supplier-nation to the Allies of materials and man-power, and although there were ups and downs in the volumes of trade done, one condition has always remained constant, namely excess of exports over imports. As an example, the favorable balance of trade during the ten years from 1930 to 1939, inclusive, aggregated 4,328,000,000 francs. This ought to have contributed greatly to the economic development of French Indo-China, but in reality it has not, for the simple reason that receipts and disbursements outside of foreign trade always showed considerable excess of the former.

French Indo-China being a country of raw materials, the majority of exports was represented by agricultural products, foodstuffs and raw materials, while industrial items and finished goods accounted for imports. About 80 per cent of the total exports was contributed by Cochin China and about 15 per cent by Tongking, while in respect of import, Cochin China was responsible for about 60 per cent of the total imports, Tongking for about 30 per cent, and with the single exception of the former, Tongking, Annam, Cambodia and Laos used to show an excess of imports. In other words, the favorable trade balance of the country as a whole was owing to the good export capacity of Cochin China alone.

Changes Under Great War

The second Great War brought about a radical change, however, in the trade aspect of the country. With the outbreak of the European War in the fall of 1939, French Indo-China was supposed to have been placed in the same position as at the time of the previous Great War in an economic way, and the country itself seemed to expect as much luck as formerly. However, the situation of East Asia surrounding Indo-China was entirely different from that on the previous occasion. To make matters more unfortunate for Indo-China, its homeland fell in less than one year after the outbreak and the colony, with its political and economic ties with the homeland completely broken, was on the verge of being turned into an orphan 10,000 kilometers from the homeland and the European market. This was a very serious blow to the country whose economic activities owed a good deal to overseas trade.

In order to tide over the difficulty, therefore, French Indo-China commenced to bend its efforts, on the strength of America's apparent willingness to give wholehearted aid to it in place of France, on recovering what it had lost in Europe in America and Britain, as well as through adjustment of trade relations with Japan, into the ultimate object of maintaining its economic security.

Scarcely had its efforts borne fruit when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, which resulted in complete withdrawal of all Anglo-American influences from East Asia. Thus French Indo-China was again isolated without any means of communication with the outer world, Japan being the only country whom it could reasonably turn to. In order to cope with this changed aspect of affairs the Indo-China authorities lost no time in taking measures for ensuring self-supply, including control of important export goods, encouragement of the use of substitute goods and various other expedients, but this attempt was more than the poor economic power of French Indo-China could very well carry through. Thus it was that the country was obliged by force of circumstances to endeavor to avert an internal economic confusion by paving the way for active trade with Japan.

Development of Trade

History tells that intercourse between Japan and French Indo-China dates as far back as the eighth century when Abe-no Nakamaro, a Japanese scholar, was cast ashore in Annam on his return voyage from China. In spite of such close relations, both historical and geographical, trade between the two countries has not been as active as it ought have been. This was principally due to the exclusive trade policy of France. Japanese merchandise had been subject to a most disadvantageous treatment up to until May 1932 when the treaty of commerce between Japan and French Indo-China was concluded. By virtue of this treaty, terms favorable to Japanese were decided upon, but in a little over one year, on account of a strict tariff policy introduced by the French, in Indo-China who had power of decision over customs duty, the treaty was finally emasculated and rendered of little or no practical advantage to Japan. Due, however, to the swift change of situation in East Asia following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Indo-China again directed its trade efforts toward Japan, as stated above.

On May 6, of last year a Japan-French Indo-China economic agreement was concluded, when French Indo-China gave up its economic rationalism once and for all. On July 18, of the same year a detailed arrangement based on the above agreement covering commodities to be exchanged during the current year was formally reached at Saigon, and thus friendly economic exchange ensured between the two countries.

Future Problems

In his opening address at the French Indo-China Federation Council, Governor-General Decoux stated that "without economic cooperation with Japan, no economic existence of French Indo-China can be hoped for," which served to clarify its future course, which it would follow in economic affairs. But this does not imply the end of the trade policy of the French homeland in French Indo-China with self-interest as the first consideration. They are ever on the alert not to lose this exclusive market when peace returns. However, conditions in the South will have changed considerably by that time. When the native inhabitants in Thailand, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines and Malay are proudly and joyfully cooperating with Japan in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under the protection and leadership of Japan, France can hardly maintain its trade policy based on its time-worn racial policy. That will be utterly impossible unless the figure and sound of rejuvenerated East Asia are isolated from the eyes and ears of the natives inhabitants of French Indo-China, which is an impossible proposition. Of course French Indo-China has materials needed by European nations, and we can admit that its trade problem must in a way be adjusted in this light, but in any case the future moves of French Indo-China as the only colony left in Europe under the new order of the world, would be worth watching.

CHUNGKING TO EXCHANGE ALL HONGKONG DOLLARS

Orders Possessors of Currency To Change Them for Fapi By End of October

The Chungking authorities have ordered all possessors of Hongkong dollars in Chungking-dominated areas to exchange their currency for the old Fapi by the end of October, the Nichi Nichi reports from Hongkong.

One Hongkong dollar will be exchanged at the rate of 4.91 yuan up to 250 dollars at the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the Kwangtung Provincial Bank and the Farmer's Bank, the paper said.

This step has been taken to elevate the value of the Hongkong dollar which is useless in the Japanese occupied area, and which consequently is declining in all other parts of China, the Nichi Nichi said.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1942

The Battle in the Mediterranean

A naval battle of significant proportions has been raging for the past few days in the Mediterranean. If it were not for the fact that the colossal size of the conflict off the Solomon Islands has been absorbing the attention of the world, much greater attention would have normally been paid to this battle in the Mediterranean. But the importance of the results in the Mediterranean is such that it should not be overlooked.

According to an announcement of the Italian High Command, Italian submarines and planes discovered early on the morning of August 11 a great Allied convoy in the western Mediterranean apparently bound from Gibraltar to Alexandria to relieve the hard-pressed British force in Egypt. This convoy consisted of 21 steamers escorted by three battleships, four aircraft carriers, numerous cruisers, several dozen cruisers, and some smaller units. German and Italian naval and air units immediately launched an attack which apparently is still continuing.

The Allied losses in this battle have been as significant for the fighting in the Mediterranean as the American-British losses in the Solomons Battle have been for the fighting in the Pacific. The British aircraft carrier Eagle was sunk on the first day of the battle apparently in advance of the major phase of the engagement. Later the British aircraft carrier Furious was severely crippled, and it, turning tail, managed to limp back to Gibraltar. The American aircraft carrier Wasp, one of the only two aircraft carriers left to the United States, was blasted by six direct bomb hits and set ablaze, and according to last reports was desperately trying to reach the shelter of Malta.

Inasmuch as the battle is still in progress, the exact toll of enemy losses is still uncertain, but according to an early Italian communique, the Italian air force up to that time had accounted for the sinking of at least one enemy cruiser, one destroyer, and three merchant vessels, while Italian naval units had accounted for the sinking of an additional enemy cruiser and three other merchant vessels. Including the results secured by the German forces, at least nine enemy merchant vessels aggregating 90,000 tons are known to have been sunk, while at least three enemy cruisers and six enemy freighters and tankers aggregating 51,000 tons are known to have been severely damaged. This list, announced during the early stages of the battle, is by now probably sadly incomplete. The British themselves admit that their losses have been heavy but as yet refuse to divulge any details.

The convoy, far from reaching its destination, has been completely broken up. The units which have so far escaped destruction are now madly scrambling back to Gibraltar or attempting to make for Malta while constantly under the unrelenting fire of the pursuing Axis forces. What this result means for the hard-pressed British army stranded on the sands of the Egyptian desert can easily be conjectured.

In addition to the effect of this Allied naval defeat on the British position in Egypt, there should be considered the momentous effect of this battle on the question of the much mooted second front. For some time past, the Allies have been loud in their promises of how they would open up a second front in Europe not only to relieve their Soviet ally but also to deliver a knock-out blow to Axis military power on the continent. But recently, with the need for a second front having become more urgent than ever with the developments on the Soviet front, the talk about the second front has strangely died down. In fact, there has been evidence that official quarters in Washington and London have deliberately been putting the damper on any unauthorized talk about the second front.

The outcome of the battle in the Mediterranean clearly reveals why, when confronted with practical realities, the Allies have lost all enthusiasm for a second front. The plain truth is that they are unable even to support a front which already exists. They are unable to maintain a line of communications with their army which is already virtually stranded in Egypt. An attempt to send them aid has thus resulted in overwhelming disaster.

With such an inability to maintain an overseas line of commuications, it stands to reason that neither Britain nor the United States can possibly send a sizable army anywhere nor maintain it with adequate supplies. Any attempt to do so will only result in the fate which befell the unfortunate Allied convoy in the Mediterranean. The lesson of this latest naval battle in the Mediterranean is therefore that the hopes of the Allies of launching an offensive by means of opening up a new front have become more dim than ever. How can it be otherwise when the Allies are failing to maintain contact with even an old front which is already in existence?

An Official American Apologia

The United States Government was forced to make a strange and apologetic explanation to the American people a couple of days ago. In effect, it stated that although American military forces are being stationed in India, they are there for the sole purpose of fighting the Axis.

Will the American people be satisfied with such an explanation? In the first place, why was it necessary for the United States Government to make such an explanation? Is it not because there is a very legitimate question as to what the American troops are doing in India? And in view of such a question, is the brief and apologetic announcement by the government satisfactory? Does it constitute an adequate explanation?

It should be remembered that the British have refused to consider the demand for independence voiced by the National Congress Party which represents the will of the majority of the Indian people. In fact, not only have the British refused to consider the demand; they have outlawed those who have made the demand and have imprisoned the sainted leaders of India who are respected and honored by civilized people all over the world. The British are battering down with staves and shooting down with guns the crowds of unarmed Indian citizenry who have been moved to protest against the tyrannical oppression of their British imperialistic masters.

In the face of this open clash between the people of India who cry for freedom and the oppressive hand of British imperialism, British troops are moving in heavily armed to put down the people. It may be true, as the American Government says, that American troops as yet have not been directly used to fight against the Indian people, that American troops are still ostensibly in India to fight the Axis. But can it be denied that the United States is a military ally of Britain? Can it be denied that American troops are under the joint and unified command so loudly boasted of by the Allies, under the British General Wavell, the senior officer in India, who is notorious for his advocacy of strong arm measures for native populations? Can it be denied that the presence of each additional American soldier in India relieves a corresponding number of British soldiers from other duties so that they may be sent out to bash in that many more innocent Indian skulls?

Is this not something for the conscience of America to squirm about?

Mathematics in Japan

Japanese mathematics flourished in the 17th century in and near Kyoto. But this city soon yielded precedence to Yedo (now Tokyo), the Shogun's residence, which at the time of Seki Kowa (?-1708) became the center of mathematical learning in Japan. This state of things widely differs from that which prevailed in the study of medicine for which Kyoto continued to be the center. Japanese mathematics had a side of practical utility, but it was in essence a sort of game or art, and as such it was cultivated by the Japanese. It owes its nature to the artistic temperament of the Japanese in general and also to the disposition prevalent in Yedo, a large city of consumers, which was controlled by a leisure class. Contemporary with Seki, there were certain noted mathematicians in Kyoto and Osaka, but their works were not so eminent as Seki's nor did there arise such influential schools in these cities as that of Seki in Yedo. Osaka in fact proved to be a second center of mathematical learning for a long time, but the scholars of this commercial city were possessed of less propensity than their brethren in Yedo. (Extract from "Scientific Japan Past and Present.")

A Year Ago Today

August 16, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

To enhance further the friendship and collaboration between Japan and Thailand for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, both the Japanese and Thai Governments today elevated their legations to the status of embassy. Teiji Tsubokami was appointed Japan's Ambassador to Thailand.

MODIFICATION OF OLD CONCEPT OF CULTURE IS NEEDED TODAY

Elevation of Nation Must Be at Basis of All Endeavors Of Art, Science and Related Fields

By YOSHIHATA SAKAE
(From the Chuo Koron)

A new concept of the relative position of culture with respect to the state must be grasped by its people for the greater enhancement of national glory and honor. Culture must now be considered a means for the elevation of the nation and not an end in itself, and the life of the people must be directed toward that objective.

In the past the word "culture" has been greatly misused, but there are certain fundamental points in common in its usage. Authoritive views have declared that in this material world there are fundamentally two existences—man which is the most important subject of life and nature which is a supplement to the existence of that man.

However, there is yet a third existence which is not so clearly defined and is more flexible in scope but which occupies an essential position between the two, and that is culture. This culture is not a subject of life like man, nor is it nature.

Man and human society are controlled by psychological and physiological factors and maintain the pivotal position in the material world, while nature, considered in its general sense, retains the supplementary post. Thus, it remains for culture to be the third element which occupies a subsidiary position but which overlaps the realms of both man and nature

Definition of Culture

The question to be here answered is—What is culture and what is its effect?

From one standpoint culture is positive, in that it effects perfect life and advancement for man. In the sense that he is an individual, and this is accomplished to a degree which depends on the quality and extent of the satisfaction of his desires. From this arise the arts, scholarly pursuits, law, techniques, economics, religion, the state, languages and others.

On the other hand, culture can be said to be passive, in that its existence and development depend upon the efforts of man. Culture beyond being an expedient of life is also natured and developed by the fullness and development of life itself. However, in this material world it is not that culture must be maintained as an end in itself but, more, it must be developed and continued for the welfare and happiness of mankind. How can this be done?

Culture Is Positive

One possible answer is that culture is a positive means whereby the fullness and the development of human life are achieved. Culture, in this sense, makes clear the complexities of life and this aids in avoiding suffering through ignorance. One of the examples of this is the creation of the state. This is the direct result of an active effort to bring about the welfare and prosperity of man in a collective group.

This naturally leads to the second answer which is that culture is transcendental and unconditional. In this sense, it is not a question of how man can make use of culture for the enhancement of his life, but on the contrary, it is a question of his making definite efforts to bring that culture into being and to advance it. Thus, there are times when man, in his psychological and physiological being, must make sacrifices for the increasing of cultural values. The state again may here be raised as an example, for there is the supremacy of its demands upon the individual who must sacrifice his unlicensed, purposeless mode of life to the interests of the state, and resultantly, to the interests of culture.

At this point the definition goes back to the first solution, in that culture is positive and serves to further the life and development of man. Yet, though it may be considered that culture is itself without life, man has seen fit to sacrifice even his own life for its advancement, and this is particularly true in times of peace and prosperity when man will go to extreme efforts and sacrifices in order to effect the advancement of culture.

However, when the situation arises which calls upon man with definite demands upon his existence and mode of life, then man cannot help but be awakened from his dreams of making sacrifices for culture, for he realizes that culture is in itself without life, and he turns from it to something more realistic and more vital. Yet, it must be seen that the state, which would make such demands upon the life of the individual, is itself culture.

Thus, culture, which is for the benefit of man and for his progress, makes demands upon him, for sacrifices and even for his life, with the result that for the enhancement of culture man will meet with sufferings and crises. It is the consistent course of culture to emanate from the efforts of man and yet return once again to him to make full and complete his life and to advance him in this material world.

However, culture has turned into a "Frankenstein monster," in a word, for it has now become more or less independent of the desires and impetus of man, and here it has taken a predominant position so that it can now dictate to man, and his life and habits have become subject to the standards established, by culture.

Fighting for State

Various philosophies have been proferred regarding man's sacrifices on behalf of culture, but it is to be pointed out that in the present hostilities we are not offering our lives as a sacrifice to the state only from the standpoint that it is a demand made upon us by culture and its development, but we are here fighting for the existence and development of the state, our country.

Thus, the views hitherto held of the influence of the demands by culture upon man must be changed, and we must make a fundamental review of our consideration of culture.

The first point to be considered is—What is the importance of the life of an individual?

The fresh view must now be taken that the individual's life, taken of itself, may not have much meaning, but viewed in the light of the state and its development and protection, that life takes on added importance, to the extent that it is vital.

We must discard the ideas hitherto held that the individual is the main subject of life, that he may or may not, according to his own inclinations at the moment, make sacrifices for the advancement of culture, and consequently for the state, which had been considered as a component result of culture. Up to this time, the psychological and physiological conditions relating to man's life, the physical laws and all other factors which would not be considered a part of nature have been thrown together to be generally classified as "culture," but this consideration must be reviewed and revised.

The State and Culture

As a result of this reconsideration, we must come to the conclusion that the state, which was formerly considered a result of culture, together with the arts, sciences and other human achievements, is on the contrary greater than such a limited definition and is itself the subject of life, and the arts, sciences and other accomplishments are controlled by the life of the state.

Thus, it is clear that the life of the state must be well-ordered and decisive, so that the perfection of the state as well as its subservient effect upon culture can be achieved as completely as possible. It must not be disorganized or vacillating.

This unification of the life in the state can be achieved through any of three ways—by a fundamental unity gained by natural affinity, by the imposition of a sovereign control for the protection of all in times of emergency, or by steps taken for the safeguarding of life from the pressure of economic wants and sufferings created by the disharmony between the desires and the possibilities.

With relation to the surrounding circumstances the life in a state is greatly affected and influenced. The living space of the state, the general atmosphere with regards to its relations with other states and the legacies of life passed down from past generations, all affect the mode of life. Referring to the latter, we must make a distinction between the material things left to us, such as houses, machineries, equipments, and the spiritual values, such as arts, philosophy, morals, customs. It is this spiritual legacy which is important in the determination of the course of our life, and this is culture with its positive

(Continued on Page 4)

VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

Devil Gemba

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

Bushido is not without its humor. For Bushido is a product of noble minds, and one of the marks of nobility is the possession of the faculty of perceiving the funny side in life in the midst of gravity.

All great people have been endowed with this faculty. And history seems to point out that the greater the mind the greater the capacity for genuine humor.

For example, take Plutarch, Confucius, Lady Murasaki, all gifted with this sense to a high degree. Or take Hideyoshi. . .

Beyond the shadow of a doubt he was great. Toyotomi Hideyoshi, born in the year 1536, about the time of Queen Elizabeth, is a towering figure, one of the greatest men Japan has produced in her history of twenty-seven centuries. Both as a military genius and as a master statesman, he has earned his place as an equal in the galaxy of the world's great men.

From Humble Birth

Unique for humbleness at birth and a life full of vicissitudes in youth, he was spectacular in his later years, finally rising to the mastership of the whole of feudal Japan.

Beginning from the lowest and reaching to the highest, he is likened to the tiny rivulet that has its origin in obscurity, gains in breadth and momentum as it passes through dark forests and over stumbling rocks, and finally ends as a thundering cataract, mighty, inspiring, magnificent.

He it was who paved the way for Tokugawa Iyeyasu and the Shogunate that lasted for fifteen generations, until its overthrow by the Meiji Restoration. In the accomplishment of this huge task, he manifested in turn brilliant generalship in subordinating all enemies, supreme statesmanship in centralizing political Japan, and dexterous craftsmanship in harmonizing soldiery, politics, and art.

He was nicknamed "Cotton," because he could adapt himself to such a multitude of unexpected uses. He for one is a shining refutation of the frequent assertion that the Japanese are unoriginal. For, as a Western writer confesses, "pitted against even an Alexander, or a Hannibal, or a Caesar, or a Napoleon, he might well have come off on equal terms, chiefly on the ground of his incontestable originality."

Man of Humor

Thus certainly he qualifies for greatness, and so back to the axiom that the great are gifted with the sense for humor. For proof and illustration, here is a true tale of Hideyoshi, rich in human interest, and grand as a character study in pointing out the indulgent side of a hero who knew his Bushido.

Fighting on the side of Hideyoshi's enemies, there was a warrior of incomparable valor. His true name was Sakuma Morimasa, called also Sakuma Gemba. But his dreaded fame earned for him the better known name of "Devil Gemba."

Reckless, outspoken, tough, he was known to combine in his makeup all the desperateness of a gangster, the brazenness of an Aguinaldo, and withal, as we shall see, a wild flare for the dramatic, loyalty supreme, the unbending pride of a samurai, and that courage which expresses itself most eloquently when laughing at death.

Devil Gemba was brought to Hideyoshi's camp in ropes. It came about like this:

Hideyoshi and the opposing forces who would not accept him as their superior came to final grips in 1853 in the battle of Shizugatake. The opposition, led by rebel Shibata Katsuiye, was overwhelmed and completely put to rout. When the fortunes of battle had become hopeless, even the bravest left the field to avoid throwing away their lives for naught, and among the fugitives was Devil Gemba, who was wise enough to discriminate between courage and foolhardiness.

In his flight toward Echizen, he stopped at a farmer's house in a village near Tsuruga. There in an unguarded moment he was unhappily made prisoner by peasants and ignominiously trussed up.

Brought Before Hideyoshi

Thus led at the end of a rope, like a cow in halter, the Devil was brought to his conqueror.

Informed of the indignity of binding with ropes a renowned samurai, Hideyoshi felt extremely sorry, and showed his sympathy by ordering the prisoner immediately freed from the disgraceful ropes. He further gave instructions to transport the prisoner in a palanquin to his villa in Makinoshima, to be kept there for a time, taking care, moreover, that he be treated with all courtesy and hospitality while in custody.

Hideyoshi pondered. Fortune in war is fickle. In the life of a fighting man, the Devil's fate today might be his own on the morrow.

A soldier must have a soldier's sympathy. The more he thought about it, the more angry he became. Ropes around a Bushi. How insulting!

"Those fool farmers," he thought. Black clouds of indignation scurried across his brows, then the storm of anger broke.

"Find those farmers!" he roared out to a retainer. "Make them apologize! Teach them manners! While you are about it, make an example of them. Give them their due for this unheard of affront to a samurai!"

History records that twelve farmers in consequence were penalized, only after which was the breast of Hideyoshi soothed.

Wants Him as Vassal

Some days afterwards, Hideyoshi sent a messenger to Makinoshima, and made him to say to Devil Gemba:

"Your lord Shibata Katsuiye is no more, as you well know, and that is a fact which neither the gods nor man can alter. In the circumstances, will it not behoove you to let the lord who is no more now become a past memory, and henceforth become reconciled to my lord Hideyoshi?

"He will be only too glad to set you up in a large domain, and confer upon you a rank worthy of one who is as renowned as you. It will be most gratifying to Hideyoshi, if you will let him have in your heart the place which until now Shibata Katsuiye has occupied."

The Devil immediately replied:

"It is my duty to assure you that you have made the message perfectly clear. Therefore, let me say in reply, that the fortunes of war govern the lot of the soldier, and the conquered and conqueror move about, exchange places, live and die, all at the word of the God of War.

"If Katsuiye had been victorious, Hideyoshi's lot would have been that which I have been assigned today. As it is, my lord Katsuiye is now gone to the other world—honor to his memory—and in truth I would join him, now having absolutely no desire to stay longer in this world, even though the whole of Japan be given to me.

"I will not let my heart turn against lord Katsuiye. I had thought of killing myself.

"'But wait,' I said to myself, 'people might think that I took my own life for fear of being put to a severe arraignment, and then shame to Gemba.'

"For this reason, and this alone, have I abandoned committing suicide. Now go tell your master that I wished to be put to death, and let him do his worst!"

Devil Gemba pressed to be executed at once, and the report went back to Hideyoshi.

"So says the Devil, does he," said Hideyoshi on hearing the reply. "Well spoken! He is Devil Gemba, and I might have expected those words from him." Hideyoshi continued:

"He has said all he wanted to say without fear or reserve. I have thought so much of him that I have caused him to be held at Makinoshima in the hope that time would make him to reflect, and I could use such a man.

"But as it is, I can do no more. A samurai must know of what he says. The Devil has spoken his heart. He will listen to persuasion no more. Let him dispatch himself by the samurai method of honorable suicide—seppuku."

Devil Has Offer

Being told of Hideyoshi's command, the Devil said:

"I have one request to make of Hideyoshi. If I were to have my head cut off, things would look as if done quietly on purpose, and then shame to Gemba. I desire to have myself put in an open carriage with ropes on me, and drawn all along the main streets of Kyoto from First Street to the very end of Low Street.

"It will please me to have myself thus exposed to nobility and rabble alike. And it will glorify the great Hideyoshi."

Hideyoshi was startled. "What!" he exclaimed. "He is a queer one. Yet nevertheless allow him his way. If he must have a carriage, let it be of the best, of black lacquer and

(Continued on Page 4)

WINGS OF THE NAVY

By COMMANDER NOBUO ABE

(Continued From Yesterday)

The following is a vivid account of the great air raid of Hankow as written by Chief Aviation Petty Officer Kajiwara, who was aboard the Sakuma machine as observer:

On the afternoon of April 29, we received orders to carry out bombing operations on the Hanyang arsenal and under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Tanamachi we enthusiastically took off from our base in company with another formation. Roaring through the skies, our planes sped westward toward Hankow. We all realized that we were on a raid of unprecedented size.

At 3.40 p.m. we could see our objective. Then, as we came in close formation over the Hanyang arsenal we were met by a concentrated fire from the many anti-aircraft batteries that apparently had been waiting for us. Despite this heavy curtain of shelling, we proceeded to our objectives according to orders and let loose our bombs. At times the density of the exploding shells and their smoke made it difficult to ascertain the accuracy of our bombing, but when, at 3:45 p.m. we had completed our bombing, the whole area of the arsenal was a terrific mass of dust and smoke. Taking a deep breath of satisfaction, I felt certain that our raid had been most destructive. Casually looking behind, I was met with the sight of three enemy fighters falling in flames, and I realized that there was a furious air battle going on.

With the raid completed we began to wheel for our return flight. However, as our unit was on the outer wing of the formation, we fell behind as we all made the reverse turn. At this point a squadron of enemy fighters saw a golden opportunity to attack as we were behind the main group, and down they came at us, while from the ground the anti-aircraft guns were blazing furiously at us.

Attack Is on

The air was jolted with the explosions of the shells all around us while Sub-Lieutenant Sakuma tensely kept our craft steady. Just about this time it seems that Warrant Officer Matsuno, in the No. 3 bomber of our unit, had fallen behind his position, so Sub-Lieutenant Sakuma, noting this, cut down on his own speed to permit the former to regain his place.

Just then about 10 enemy planes concentrated their attack on the Matsuno machine which fought, desperately against the heavy odds. We increased our speed and sought to go to its aid, but we were attacked by other fighters and for a time could not maneuver. Finally, in the midst of this melee we lost sight of Matsuno's plane. However, the last glance that I had of it showed six enemy fighters blasting away at it with all their guns. Later, according to the reports of other pilots, we learned that a Japanese plane was seen diving with terrific force and with smoke pouring out of it into a lake south of Wuchang, and this was probably Warrant Officer Matsuno's plane.

On our other flank, Warrant Officer Yamaguchi kept his machine close to us in his No. 2 position, but while maneuvering to go to Matsuno's aid we heard a loud explosion behind us, and looking back we saw flames billowing out of the main tank of Yamaguchi's bomber. A cold hand gripped our hearts as we realized that a shot from the anti-aircraft batteries had hit the fuel tank, and in sickening realization we knew that there was little hope for the plane and its gallant crew.

As though in final farewell, Warrant Officer Yamaguchi increased the speed of his plane, which was now fully ablaze and smoking, and brought it alongside us. As it passed my window I saw Warrant Officer Yamaguchi smiling widely and waving his hands. I saw Warrant Officer Nunota at the controls with his hands on the throttle and concentrated in maintaining an even flight. Co-pilot Shiraishi was waving at us across Nunota's shoulders.

Heroic Spectacle

Despite the flames that were now wrapping the plane, other members of the crew were continuing at their gun-posts busily firing at the enemy planes that were closing in for the kill. This was indeed a most heroic spectacle. . . .

Our hearts were full as we gazed on this gallant sight, and we could

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